

# HIGHLIGHTS

A CARTOON HISTORY OF  
THE NINETEEN TWENTIES

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# HIGHLIGHTS

*A Cartoon History of  
The Nineteen Twenties*







Albert Stevengood  
of and for his friend  
Robin Kirby  
1924

# HIGHLIGHTS

A CARTOON HISTORY  
OF THE NINETEEN TWENTIES

BY

*Rollin Kirby*

A SELECTION OF HIS CARTOONS IN

The  World

WITH A FOREWORD BY

WALTER LIPPmann

*Frontispiece Portrait by Albert Sterner*

Edited, with Illuminating Excerpts  
from Contemporary Sources, by  
HENRY B. HOFFMANN

NEW YORK

WILLIAM FARQUHAR PAYSON

1931

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— A —

To My Mother



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## FOREWORD

ALTHOUGH there is no cartoonist in American journalism who has such an unmistakably personal style, Rollin Kirby's cartoons in *The World* expressed the intentions of *The World* as a newspaper. They belonged to its editorial page and were treated as editorials done in pictures. For Kirby's cartoons *The World* accepted as much moral responsibility as for its leading editorials, and not merely the legal and commercial responsibility which it bore in respect to its columnists, critics, and comic artists.

For this reason, Kirby's cartoon was never prepared with a view to syndicated publication. There were a few newspapers outside of New York City which bought the right to use his cartoons, but neither Mr. Kirby nor the editors of *The World* ever gave a thought to the syndicate, its wishes, its views, or its profits. The cartoon was drawn under the dome of the Pulitzer Building in Park Row for publication that same night, and as the first edition of *The World* was on sale by ten-thirty in the evening, not more than ten hours elapsed between the conception of the cartoon and its publication. There was not the time, even had there been the inclination, to make calculations as to whether the views expressed in the cartoon would suit newspaper editors in other parts of the country. Thus Mr. Kirby did not feel the devastating syndicated pressure to be non-committal, that corrupting impulse to seek the very common denominator among the prejudices of many employers. His one employer was *The World*, which in practice meant that he consulted the editor in charge of the editorial page; and as things were conducted in the Pulitzer Building business considerations were a family secret which cartoonists and editors were never invited to share. Thus, while *The World* lived, its editorial opinion was singularly free from the kind of preoccupation which impels many American newspapers to prefer ten sins of omission to one of commission.

The material conditions were, therefore, peculiarly well suited to giving Mr. Kirby's cartoons a sharp, positive, immediate impact upon public opinion. His talent could run freely; he did not have to hem and haw and to stutter; he was saying what he wanted to say and fighting battles that he wanted to win. He was fortunate, too, that the Republican Party was in power during the decade in which these cartoons were drawn. For, as he himself has pointed out in an article written for the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, "the cartoon of approbation is rarely successful." In the present collection there are barely five out of a total of sixty-five which express direct approval of anyone or anything. In the whole mass of perhaps three thousand cartoons made during the Nineteen Twenties, the proportion would be about the same. That does not mean that Mr. Kirby or *The World* newspaper were incapable of approving many things, but simply that the cartoon is by its very nature a weapon of attack. Even when the cartoonist wishes to exalt his hero, he does it most effectively by attacking his hero's enemies. He is in many respects an old-fashioned moralist who glorifies God by denouncing the Devil.

Thus there is little glorification of the Democratic Party to which, in this period, Mr. Kirby and *The World* gave their nominal allegiance. But there is an almost uninterrupted assault on the kind of Republicanism which ruled the country from the election of Warren G. Harding to the panic of 1929. The Nineteen Twenties in American politics were dominated by the Republican Party within the bounds of its commitments in 1920. It was for isolation in the world, for high protection at home, and for prohibition. Against these pillars of Republicanism *The World* directed its fire, and the biggest gun in the attack was the Kirby cartoon. This book, then, is a collection of the biggest shells fired in protest against the irresponsibility and the corruption, the provincialism and the sectarianism, the materialism and the hypocrisy of the post-war decade.

Through these cartoons, better than through any other medium, the American feelings of protest and outrage found expression. The sustained campaign waged by *The World* against the spirit and quality of the Nineteen Twenties did not defeat the Republican power; while the great boom lasted, Republicanism was immune to argument and invincible to attack. But the campaign did much to make articulate an opposition which gradually deprived the ruling Republicans of the support of the intelligence of the country. While the boom lasted they could

obtain the necessary votes, but as the decade wore on they were steadily losing the respect of the voters. At the end of the Coolidge Era they were sustained largely by a fatuous promise to keep the boom booming. They had no stronger hold upon the affection or the conscience of the nation.

If, as now seems likely, the governing ideas of the Nineteen Twenties are to be liquidated, these cartoons will have an important place among the forces which prepared America for the change. They helped to make ridiculous, and not a little odious, the men who taught the country to think it could prosper and be safe in despite of mankind. They helped to expose the underlying meanness and self-complacency of the days when the new economic era was promoting a frenzy of greedy speculation. They were supremely effective in insisting upon the ignoble character of prohibition and the profound demoralization which it has entailed. These cartoons deserve to be remembered, for they were hard blows delivered in good causes.

Though they were meant to hurt and to confound, yet they are never venomous. They are never embittered to the point, which is so often reached in other great political cartoons, where the cartoonist deprives his victim of all human standing. The thing which *The World* cared about most, deeper than any of its political convictions, was the restoration of tolerance after the phobias and hatreds of the war. In these cartoons the only figure which is treated without mercy is the black-hatted symbol of Intolerance itself. In all the rest there is an antiseptic humor which keeps clean the wounds inflicted.

These are civilized cartoons. They originate with a talent in which great natural force is tempered by the absence of all self-righteousness. They are great examples of how the liberty of opinion can be effectively exercised. For they carry on the best political tradition of the English-speaking world, which is that the uncompromising advocacy of opinion is quite compatible with a willingness to go on living in the same world with one's opponent, that disagreement of parties does not imply the dissolution of the community, and that deep differences need not lead to irreparable divisions.

WALTER LIPPmann

August, 1931

#### EDITORIAL NOTE

It is with unabated pleasure that I sit down to make even the final revisions on this book. For Mr. Kirby's cartoons have a way of keeping their freshness. I believe they will be found to possess the same quality that characterizes any really enduring piece of writing, the ultimate test of which is that at any time subsequent to first reading it, one may pick it up and read at random. Mr. Lippmann has naturally laid his emphasis on the polemic quality of these cartoons; but, without disparaging their importance in relation to issues already dead and issues still living, I cannot help feeling that they will improve with age. For they are *history*—they are a small but vivid part of the life we have all lived; and even the villains in these pages will be loved by our descendants. I feel a sort of affection for some of them already.

If I may be permitted to be personal for a moment, I should like to express my appreciation of what it has meant to come in contact with such men as Rollin Kirby and Walter Lippmann, and to be, if not actually present, at least in the offing at the end of *The World*. Near enough to feel the whole episode rather keenly, down to the last morning of ransacking for cartoons in the deserted and forlorn tower of the Pulitzer Building.

H.B.H.

October 12, 1931

*A Cartoon History of the Nineteen Twenties*





"I AM THE GODDESS OF PEACE"

*April 11, 1920*

New York, January 16.—Broadway and other parts of the city were not so hilarious when the clamp went down on the sale of liquor at midnight. . . . It was an evening of sad reminiscence. . . . The orchestras in hotels and restaurants played funeral dirges at midnight. . . . A dozen men; with one good-looking, well-dressed girl among them. . . . The girl was an unusual sight, leaning up against the bar. Such a thing was never seen in that bar before. . . . Although drinkers were not numerous, liquor brought sky-high prices. Ordinary drinks all over the city sold from 75c to \$1.50.

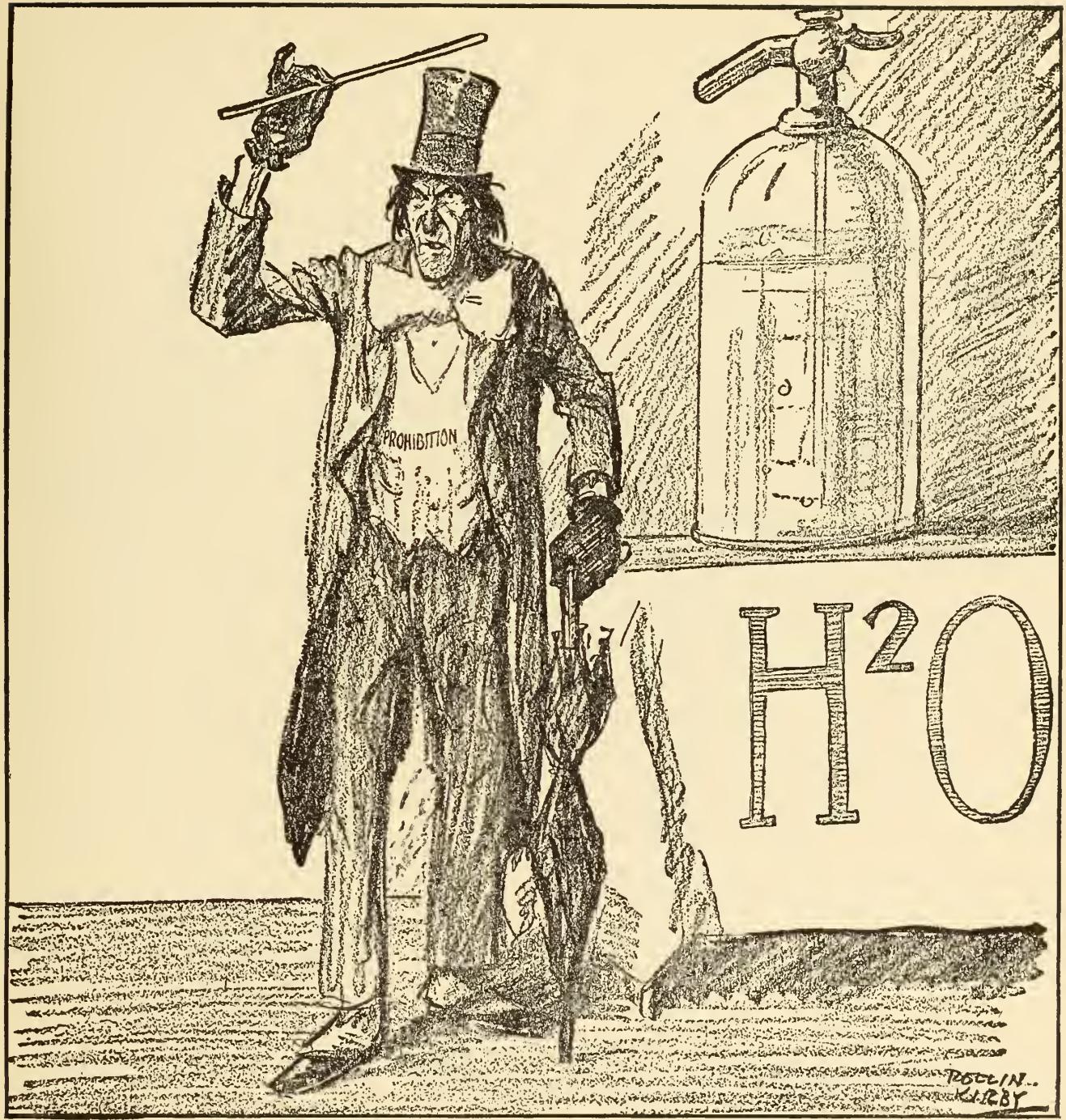
Washington, January 16.—William J. Bryan, Secretary of Navy Daniels, Commissioner Kramer, Senators Kenyon, Owen, Sterling and Sheppard, Representatives Volstead, Fess, . . . and Wayne B. Wheeler of the Anti-Saloon League were among those present at the burial of John Barleycorn at midnight to-night at the First Congregational Church. On the stroke of twelve, after five hours of speeches, joyful demonstrations and rejoicings, silence fell on the congregation while the Demon passed away.

*The World*, January 17, 1920

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"The question was not tested. The opponents of National Prohibition never fought their battle. They chose to lose it by default."

Charles Merz in *The Dry Decade* (page 212)



"NOW THEN, ALL TOGETHER, 'MY COUNTRY 'TIS OF THEE'"

*January 17, 1920*

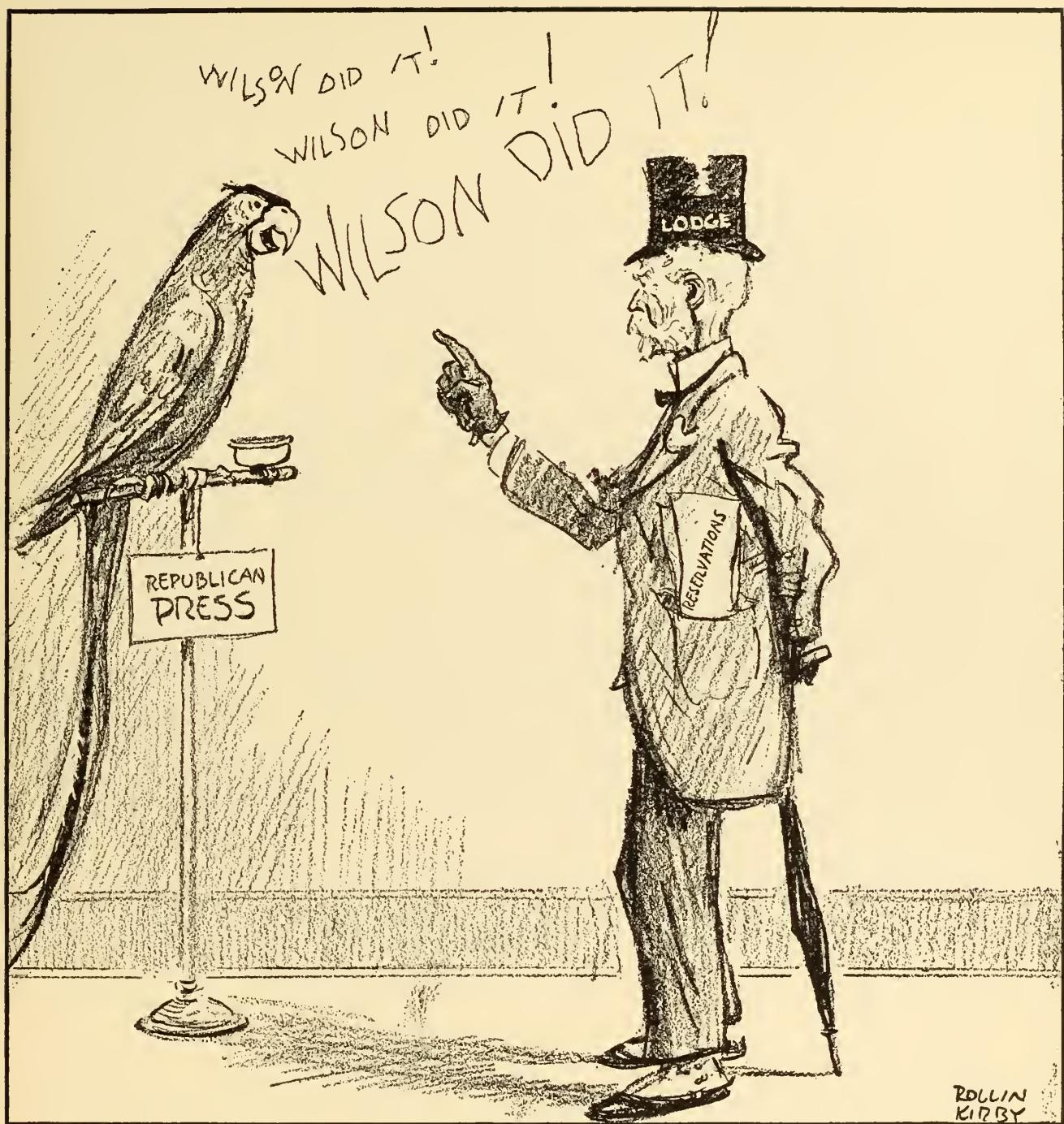
“Mr. Wilson and his dynasty, his heirs and assigns, or anybody that is his, anybody who with bent knee has served his purposes, must be driven from all control, from all influence as upon the Government of the United States.

“We have stopped Mr. Wilson’s Treaty, and the question goes to the people. In 1916, Mr. Wilson won on the cry that he kept us out of war. He now demands the approval of the American people on the ground that he kept us out of peace.

\* \* \* \*

“Many vital economic measures and especially protective tariff legislation to guard our industries, are impossible with a Democratic free trader of socialistic proclivities in the White House.”

From Senator Lodge’s keynote speech as Temporary Chairman of the Republican National Convention, June 8



TEACHING HIM WHAT TO SAY

*February 1, 1920*

On March 19, after more than eight months of confused discussion, the Senate returned unratified to the President the Treaty that the Peace Conference had worked nearly a year to frame.

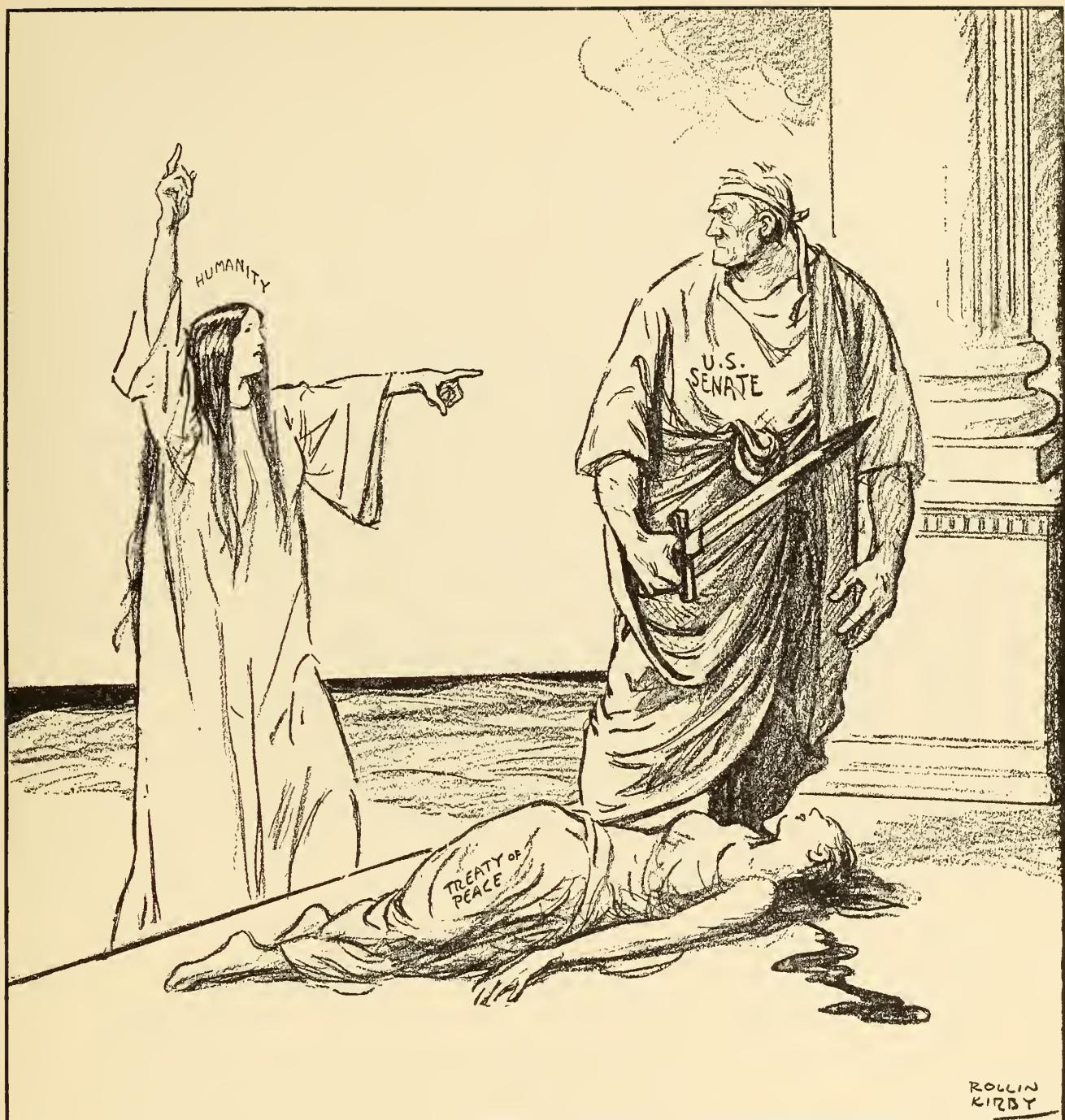
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"In consequence the treaty-making power of the United States is inoperative. The government of the United States can win a great war, it could negotiate a great peace; but it is incapable of ratifying any kind of peace, because the Senate is unable to perform its constitutional functions.

"There have been humiliating episodes in the history of the United States, but nothing else that was quite so humiliating as this; nothing else that so sharply challenged the capacity of the American people for self-government; nothing else that so sweepingly indicted their natural self-respect and their sense of responsibility. On the whole, the records of the Senate since the treaty of Versailles was formally submitted by President Woodrow Wilson, July 10, 1919, constitute the most mortifying chapter in American history.

"So far as the United States Senate is concerned, the dead of this war have died in vain."

From the leading editorial in *The World*, March 22, 1920



### THE ACCUSER

*March 22, 1920*

ROLLIN  
KIRBY

About the only thing which the leaders are certain of is that Mr. Bryan will not be nominated. He said yesterday while en route to San Francisco, where he is due to-night or to-morrow, that he is not a candidate, because he has "more important work to do." By "more important work" he is understood to mean construction of the platform, the character of which will determine the type of candidate to be nominated for the Presidency.

Not many of the leaders appear to be afraid of Mr. Bryan this time. He is regarded as a negative rather than a positive force.

Louis Seibold, covering the Convention for *The World*, June 25



BACK IN DEATH VALLEY

June 24, 1920

On June 29, Senator Harding, in Washington, and Governor Coolidge, in Northampton, made their first campaign speeches into recording phonographs, the records to be distributed for use on Independence Day. Governor Coolidge spoke on "Law and Order". Senator Harding spoke on "Americanism", closing with this little thought:

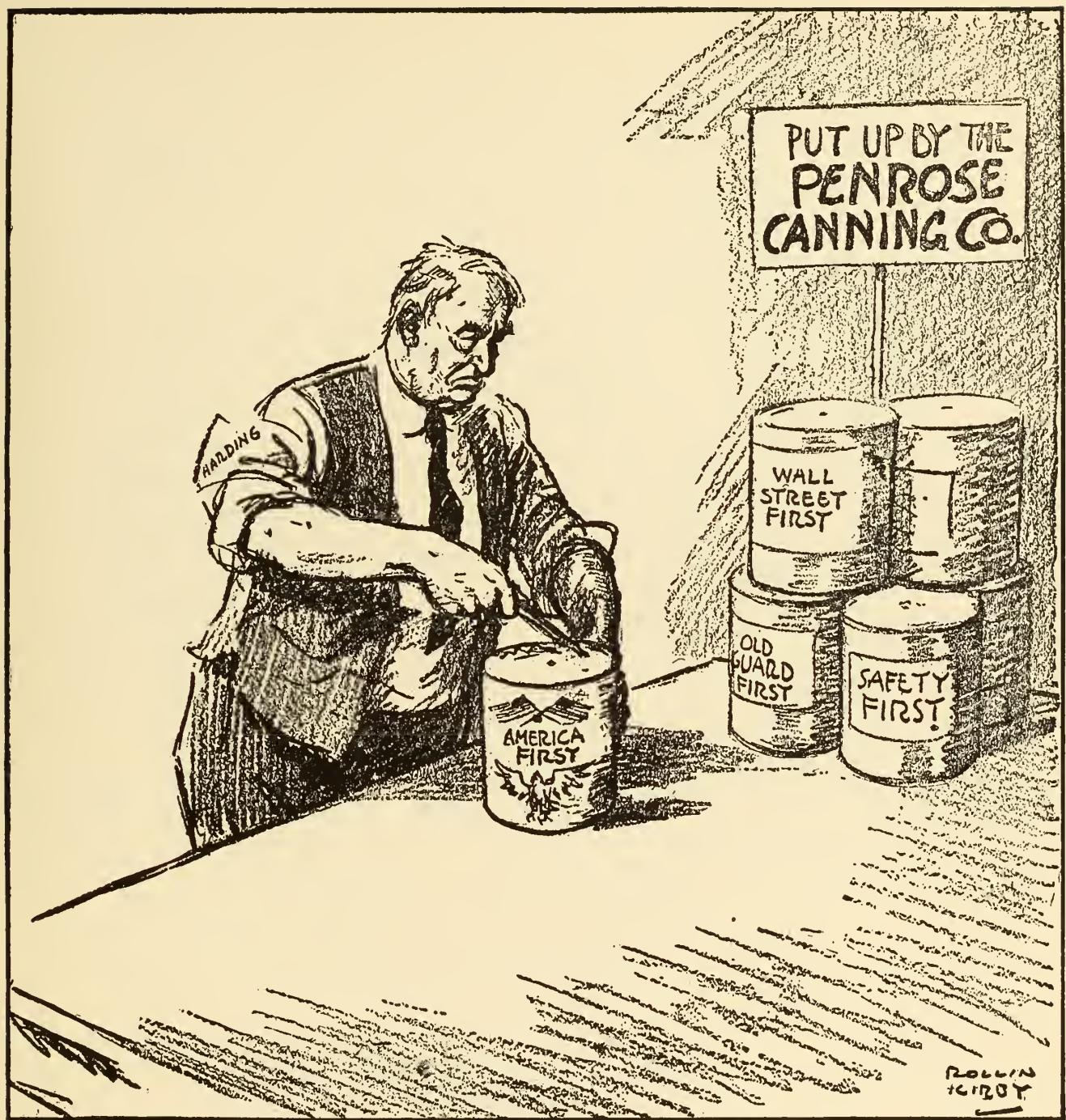
"Call it the selfishness of nationality if you will.  
I think it an inspiration to patriotic devotion—

"To safeguard America first  
To stabilize America first  
To prosper America first  
To think of America first  
To exalt America first  
To live for and revere America first

"Let the Internationalist dream and the Bolshevik destroy. God pity him 'for whom no minstrel raptures dwell'.<sup>\*</sup> In the spirit of the Republic we proclaim Americanism and acclaim America."

In his speech of acceptance, three weeks later, he added: "Much has been said of late about world ideals, but I prefer to think of the ideal for America. . . . Ours is not only a fortunate people, but a commonsensical people, with vision high, but with their feet on the earth."

\* Sic. This may just possibly have been the fault of the *Times* proofreader.



THE CANNED CANDIDATE IN ACTION

*July 1, 1920*

Senator Harding's speech of acceptance was delivered on July 22, from the front porch of his home in Marion: It was a masterpiece. As the *Sun* and *New York Herald* put it, "There will be few who will not feel confidence in his robust honesty and solid Americanism." He said in part:

"We must stabilize and strive for *normalcy*, else the inevitable reaction will bring its train of sufferings, disappointments and reversals."

"I believe in the protective tariff policy, and know we will be calling for its saving Americanism again."

"I like to rejoice in an American conscience and in a big conception of our obligations to liberty, justice and civilization. . . . But I have confidence in an America that needs no council of Foreign Powers to point the way of America's duty. . . . I promise you formal and effective peace, so quickly as a Republican Congress can pass its declaration for a Republican executive to sign. Then we may turn to our readjustment at home and proceed deliberately and reflectively to that hope for world relationship which shall satisfy both conscience and aspiration, and still hold us free from menacing involvement."

---

"Senator Harding is to be congratulated upon his firm and emphatic stand against the proposed league. His words strike an answering chord with every American."

Senator Hiram Johnson, at San Francisco, July 23

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"Mr. Harding has unconditionally surrendered to Johnson and Borah. He has thrown over Mr. Taft and taken sides with Senator Knox. He has gone back on the majority of Republican senators—including himself—and given in to a small minority."

Answering chord struck in the editorial columns of the *New York Times*, the same day.

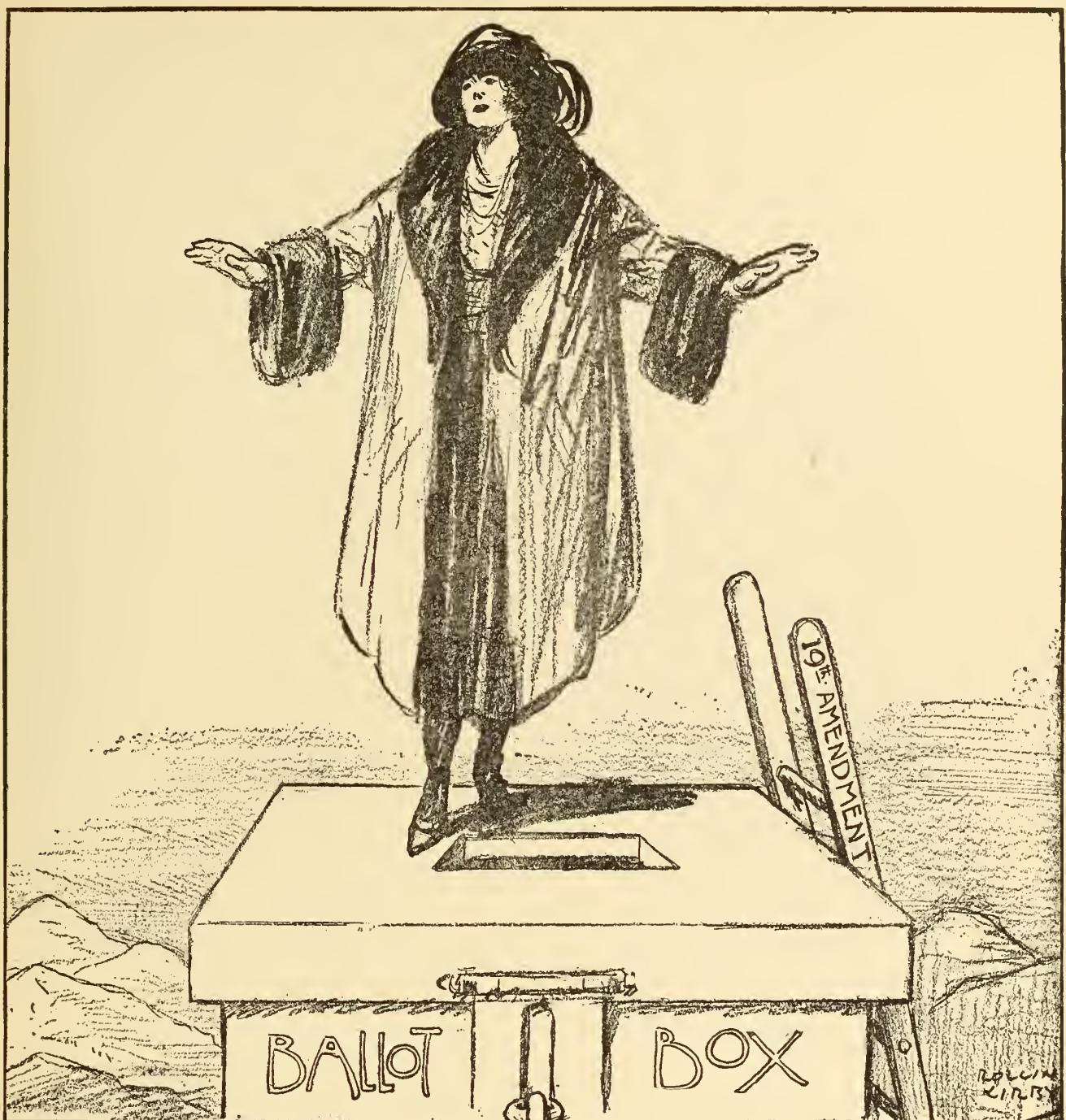


"'GAINST THE LEAGUE, AIN'T YOU, WARREN?"

*July 26, 1920*

Washington, August 26.—Without pomp or ceremony, Secretary Colby to-day signed the proclamation declaring the woman (suffrage) amendment "to all intents and purposes as part of the constitution of the United States". The Secretary's signature was affixed to the proclamation at his home at 8 o'clock this morning, a few hours after he had received from Governor Roberts of Tennessee the certificate that final favorable action had been taken by the Legislature of that State, completing the final 36.

*The World*, August 27



THE END OF THE CLIMB

Washington, December 22.—Emergency protective tariff rates on products of agriculture exceeding in some instances the rates carried in the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act are provided in a bill passed to-night by the House by a vote of 196 to 86. A determined fight will be made to obtain the measure's passage in the Senate—where it will meet strong opposition—strong enough, it is believed, to defeat it. "Through the House by Christmas and through the Senate by New Year's Day", was the slogan adopted by a group of Western Representatives who got behind the measure.

. . . . .

When the measure was put before the House to-day for debate, Representative Madden (Ill., Rep.), declared he had been informed that if the bill was passed lamb chops now costing 65 cents will be raised to \$1.30, or doubled, and that the cost of clothing . . . would be increased 100 per cent. The farmers, Mr. Madden added, will not get the benefit of the high duties on wool, which product was said to have been in the hands of the people who have been buying it.

Representative Garner (Dem., Tex.) defended the Tariff Bill, declaring it was favored by 95 to 100 per cent of the people in his district. He argued that it was a measure for revenue rather

than for the establishment of the Republican protective theory.

Representative Crisp (Dem., Georgia) said he was informed that foreign peanuts sold in Norfolk for 3 cents a pound, while the people in the country nearby could not raise them for less than 6 and 7 cents a pound.

Representative Treadway (Rep., Miss.) frankly admitted he did not expect the tariff measure ever to be passed. . . . "A tariff bill cannot be made between sunrise and sunset, and that, I am sorry to say, is what the Ways and Means Committee has done. . . ."

. . . . .

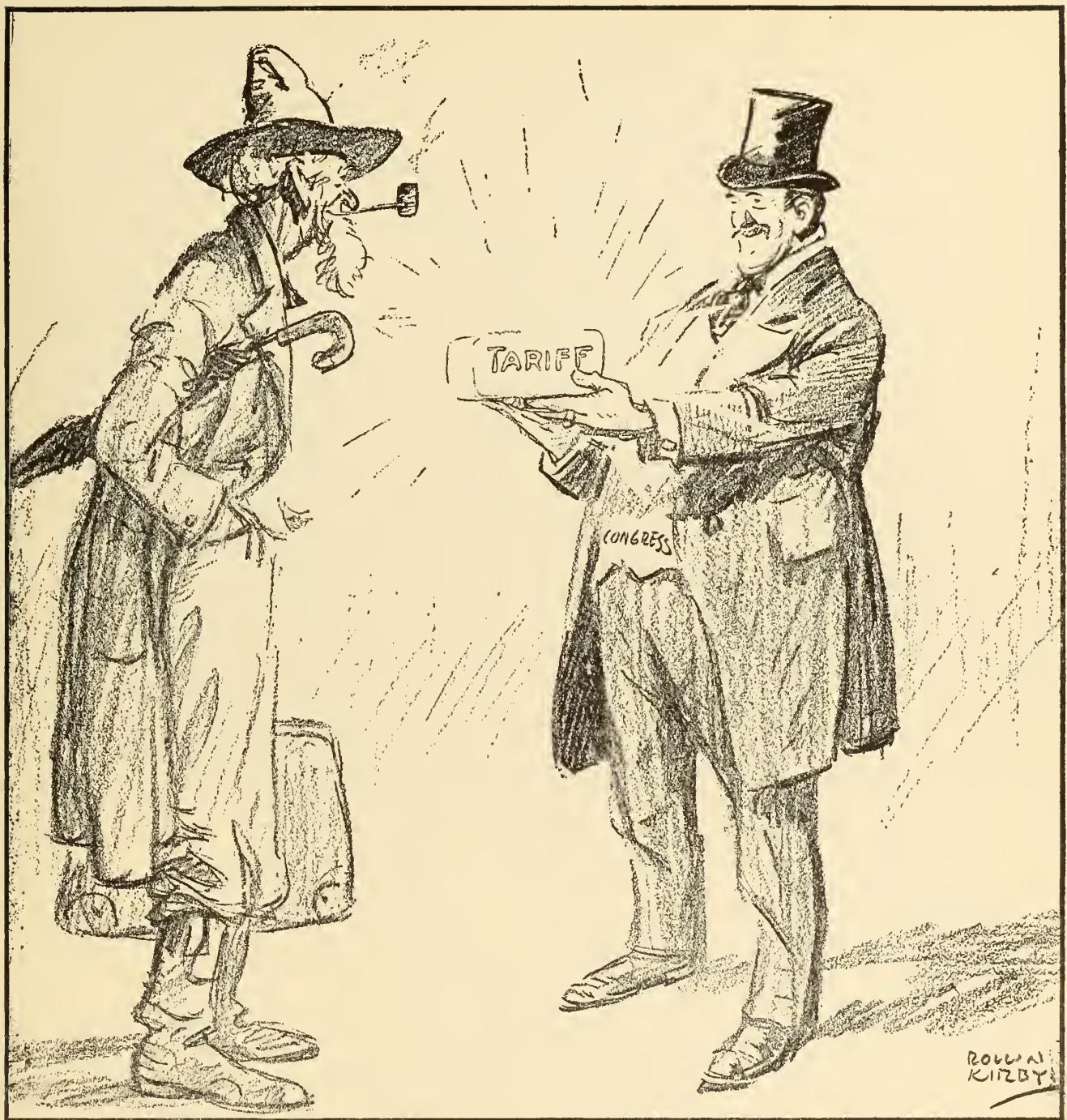
The House defeated a proposition offered by Representative Newton (Rep., Minn.) to provide that the 30-cent duty on wheat . . . should not apply on contracts made prior to December 20.

. . . . .

Representative Quinn (Dem., Miss.) said the framers of the bill were playing politics with the farmer. "This is just putting the harpoon into him under false pretenses," Mr. Quinn added. He further described the measure as a "trap" to catch Democrats.

*The World, December 23, 1920*

The bill was subsequently passed, and vetoed by President Wilson.



SELLING HIM ANOTHER GOLD BRICK

*December 24, 1920*

"The end of a period which has seemed to substitute words for things, and the beginning of a period of real patriotism and true national honor."

Calvin Coolidge, in a statement made the day after the election

The senatorial voting as a whole is a tremendous compliment to the leadership of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. . . . The Senate will now stand so strongly hostile to Wilsonism that little vestige of it will be left, once the 67th Congress gets functioning.

*Boston Transcript*, November 3, 1920

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"To establish the state of technical peace without further delay I should approve a declaratory resolution"—the Knox Resolution—"by Congress to that effect, with the qualifications essential to protect all our rights. Such actions would be the simplest keeping of faith with ourselves, and could in no sense be construed as a desertion of these with whom we shared our sacrifices in war, for these powers are already at peace."

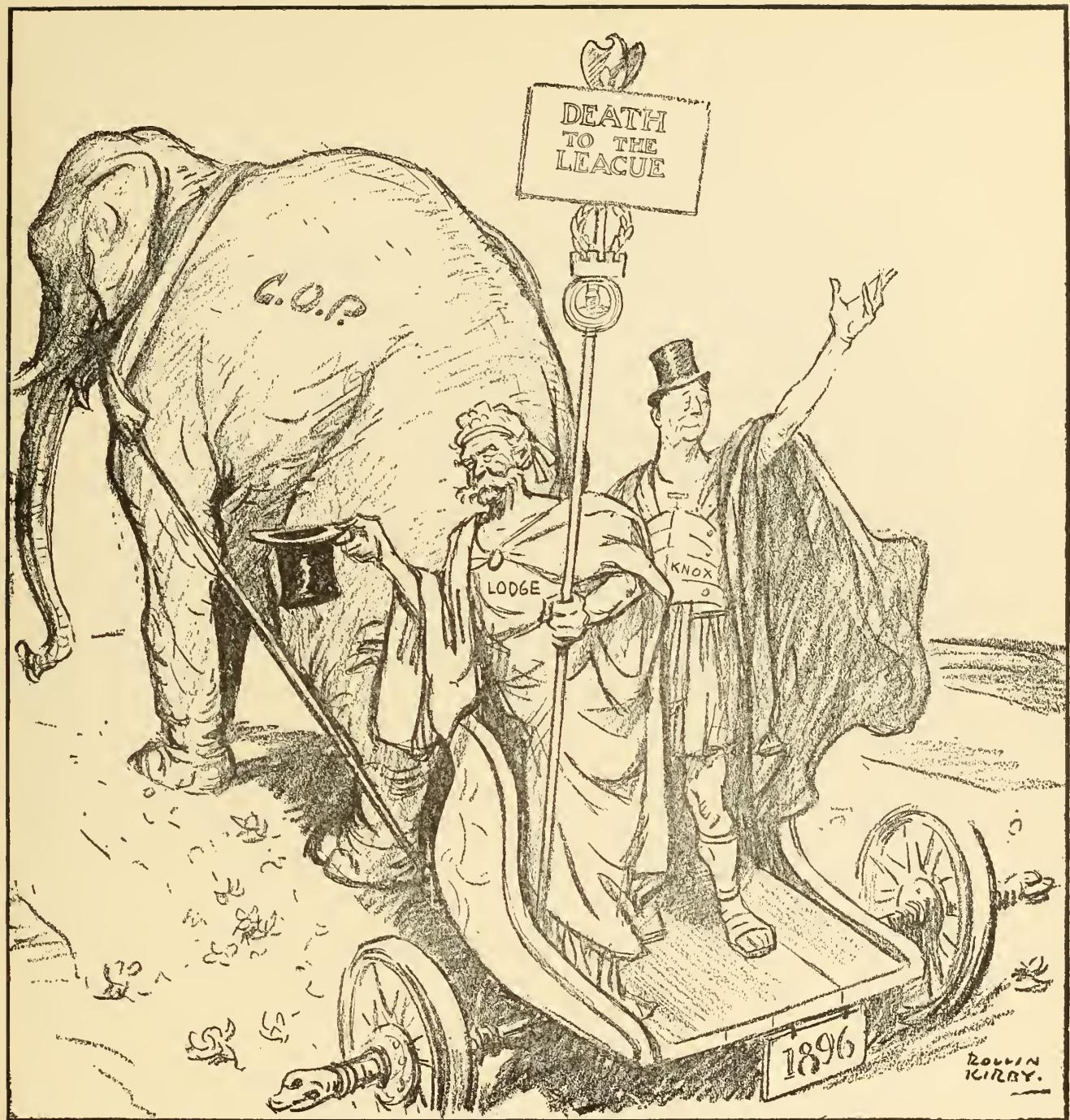
"With the supergoverning League definitely rejected and with the world so informed, we may proceed to negotiate the covenanted relationships so essential to the recognition of all the rights everywhere of our own Nation and play our full part in joining the peoples of the world in the pursuits of peace once more."

President Harding, in his message to Congress, April 12, 1921

"It seems to *The World* that Mr. Harding tried in his inaugural address to interpret in general terms the attitude of the dominant faction of the Republican party towards the questions for which it must now provide constructive policies. That faction is highly conservative. It can rightly be described as reactionary."

*The World*, editorially, March 5

The word "normalcy" seems to have been coined by Mr. Harding in his speech of acceptance, as quoted on p. 14, the previous July. It is one of the decade's outstanding contributions to the American language.



TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO NORMALCY

*April 14, 1921*

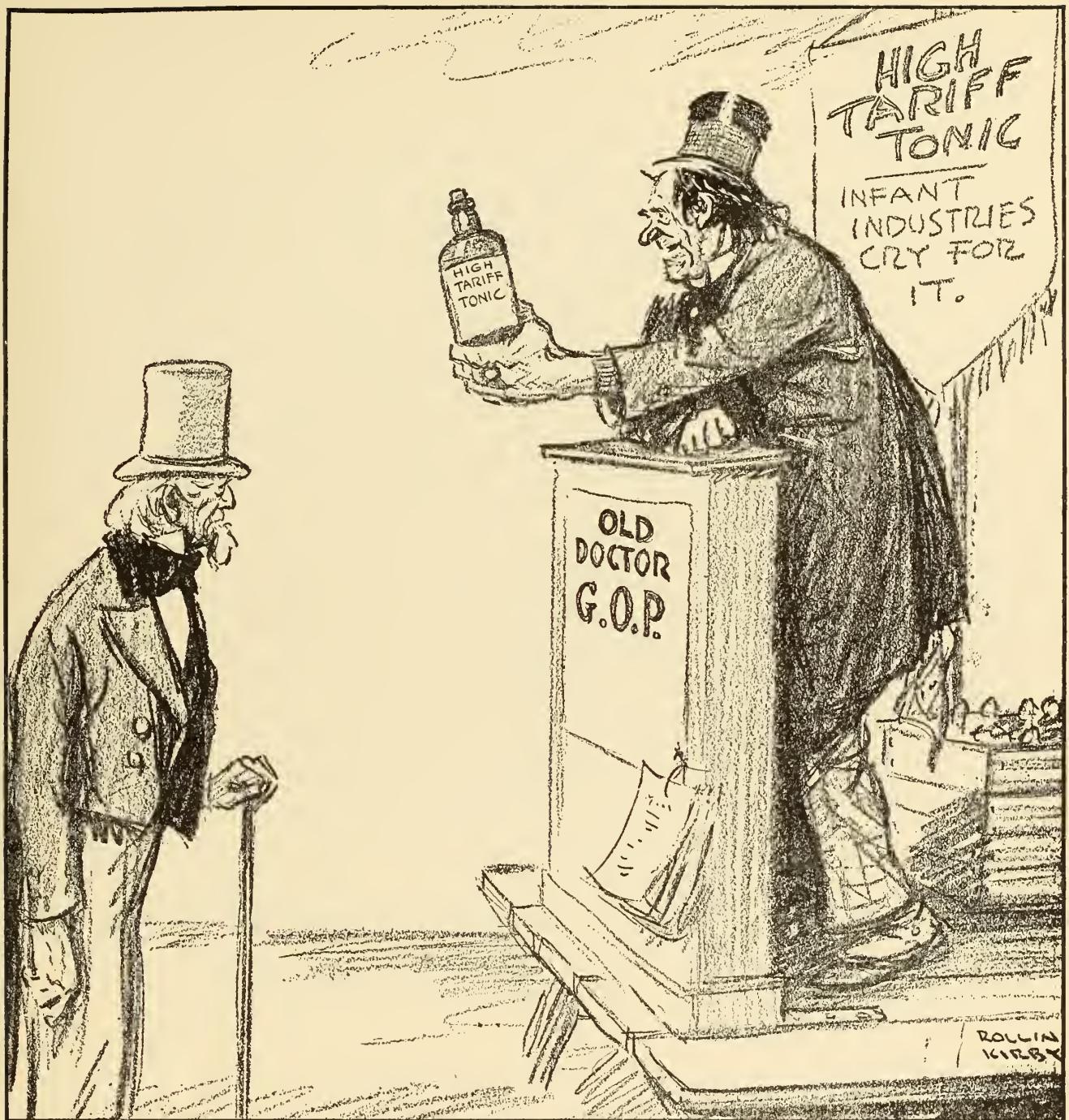
“The urgency for an instant tariff enactment, emergent in character and understood by our people that it is for the emergency only, cannot be too much emphasized. I believe in the protection of American industry, and it is our purpose to prosper America first. The privileges of the American market to the foreign producers are offered far too cheaply to-day, and the effect on much of our productivity is the destruction of our own self-reliance, which is the foundation of the independence and good fortune of our people.”

President Harding’s opening message, April 12

Washington, April 20.—The Southern Tariff Association, claiming representation of almost every variety of enterprise in the South, to-day appealed to President Harding and Congress for a protective tariff, which, it was declared, was imperatively necessary to save the South from “the throes of an economic disaster of unparalleled intensity.”

*N. Y. Times* (Financial Section), April 21, 1921

A special session of Congress was called on April 12; and one of the first things on the calendar was the resurrection of the Fordney Emergency Tariff Bill, which had been killed by President Wilson in December. This was passed without amendment in three days. The bill was then put through the Senate, strongly backed by Senator Penrose, and signed by President Harding (May 27).



CURES ALL THE ILLS OF MAN OR BEAST

*April 21, 1921*

Washington, Feb. 19.—On the eve of a new start by the Ways and Means Committee in preparation of the administrative features of the Soldier Bonus Bill, a quiet movement is in progress to obtain the President's support for a postponement of the whole question until the next fiscal year, when, it is thought, sufficient money may be saved by reduction of military expenses and other cost of the Government to pay the bonus out of current revenues.

One thing is clear. Unless the Republican leaders can be frightened into action by members who fear election results, there will be no bonus legislation that carries additional taxation or a bond issue. There is a possibility that a bonus bill will be passed without a provision for revenue.

Unless the President changes his views, the prospects of effective bonus legislation in this session would appear small. A sales tax is the only plan of raising the money that is acceptable to Mr. Harding. But Republican Senate leaders say a sales tax cannot pass in the Senate even if the House should accept the plan. If by chance a bonus bill with a sales tax provision should be sent to the Senate, it is believed that Treasury certificates or a short-term bond issue will be substituted for it. Many Republicans believe that the President would sign such a bill.

There will be no hurry by the Ways and Means Committee to write the taxation features of the bonus bill. The policy of waiting for the "reaction back home" may prevent the committee from reporting the bonus bill before the middle of next month.

The committee is considering a revision of the insurance plan to make it

more attractive and lead more to take it instead of cash payments. The Fordney Bonus Bill, introduced early in the session, is being used as the framework for the bonus plan. Under its terms all veterans of the World War, below the rank of Captain in the Army and Marine Corps and Lieutenant in the Navy, whether disabled or not, would be allowed to choose from these different plans of compensation:

1. Cash payment plan. . . .
2. Adjusted service certificates. . . .
3. Vocational training aid. . . .
4. Farm or home aid. . . .
5. Land settlement aid. . . .

Special to the *New York Times*, Feb. 20

Washington, April 22.—After the conference of Finance Committee Republicans to-day Chairman McCumber said:

"I do not think that under any circumstances the bill will provide for any additional taxes. My belief is that we can get enough out of the foreign debt to take care of the bonus, but I don't want to depend entirely upon that."

He added that a provision might be made for paying cash to men entitled to not more than \$100 in adjusted service pay.

McCumber expressed the opinion that when the committee had decided upon a bonus plan it would be presented to President Harding for his views. He did not think the Executive had made up his mind to veto any bonus bill that did not specifically provide for means of financing it.

*Ibid.*, April 23

In May, 1924, Congress passed the bonus bill over President Coolidge's veto.



THE GREAT VOTE-GETTING ACT

*March 11, 1922*

Philadelphia, March 2.—American Legion posts throughout the state have mailed protests or expressions of regret to Senator Pepper, following his recent statement of his position on the bonus in the Senate.

Most of the communications are copies of resolutions adopted by the posts, condemning the Senator's attitude. Some strongly censure him, while others only regret that he has taken this stand. Individuals also sent letters to him.

According to estimates made at State headquarters at least 90 per cent of the Pennsylvania members are in favor of the bonus.

*N. Y. Times*, March 3

Washington, March 9.—Representative Knight of Ohio, in his speech against the bonus bill to-day, admitted that efforts to defeat the measure would be futile.

"We shall not only fail in our opposition," he added, "but we shall be misunderstood, and so far has it become possible for a class to organize and dominate Congress that there will be few votes cast against the measure.

"Indeed, it is exceedingly doubtful if the man who opposes this bill had not better now say farewell to his political ambitions. If we may believe the press reports, we have now reached the point where, amid the applause of the unthinking multitude, the head of the American Legion uses language to the President of the United States which might have been expected from a Captain of the Praetorian Guard to a weak and pusillanimous Emperor of decadent Rome, but hardly to the Chief Executive of this great Republic. Presumption of class rights could scarcely go further."

*Ibid.*, March 10

Hanford MacNider, National Commander of the American Legion, sent this telegram from Mason City, Iowa, to President Harding to-day:

"The American Legion, speaking for nearly 5,000,000 returned service men

and women and fifteen to twenty million more of their immediate families, who do not understand first commitment and then retraction, ask that the passage of the adjusted compensation bill be no longer delayed. Wherever and whenever the people of the United States have been given an opportunity to voice their feeling on this question their answer has been unmistakable.

. . . . .

"It is not a question of tearing down the service man's self-respect, it is a matter of saving the nation's own."

*Ibid.*, Feb. 20

Washington, April 2.—John Thomas Taylor, as Vice Chairman of the National Legislative Committee of the American Legion, tonight sent a letter to each United States Senator, severely criticising the referendum recently conducted by the Chambers of Commerce of the United States on the soldiers' bonus plan.

"It does not represent the opinion of the business men of the nation," Mr. Taylor alleges, "but of the big interests. . . ."

*Ibid.*, April 3

Washington, April 4.—The House of Representatives is so completely dominated by the Anti-Saloon League that it would be useless to ask the House to investigate the political activities of the organization, Representative Tinkham, Republican, of Massachusetts, asserted in a speech on the floor this afternoon. Therefore, continued Mr. Tinkham, he demanded that the Attorney General investigate and also prosecute the league for alleged violation of the Corrupt Practices act in failing to file the proper lists of campaign expenses. . . . Representative Tinkham's speech gave opportunity for a cross fire of questions and answers between himself and Representative John Philip Hill of Baltimore, in which the two "wets" made laughable allusions to Wayne B. Wheeler, executive agent of the league, who sat smil-

ing in the gallery. After the Tinkham speech Mr. Wheeler made a reply to it. "Dry" leaders such as Cooper of Ohio, Crampton of Michigan and Barkley of Kentucky, made short speeches deplored the Tinkham speech, which they answered resentfully. . . . Representative Stafford of Wisconsin said he was much interested in ascertaining details of Anti-Saloon League expenditures in his State "because certain organizations have used thousands of dollars against me in times past."

*Ibid.*, April 5

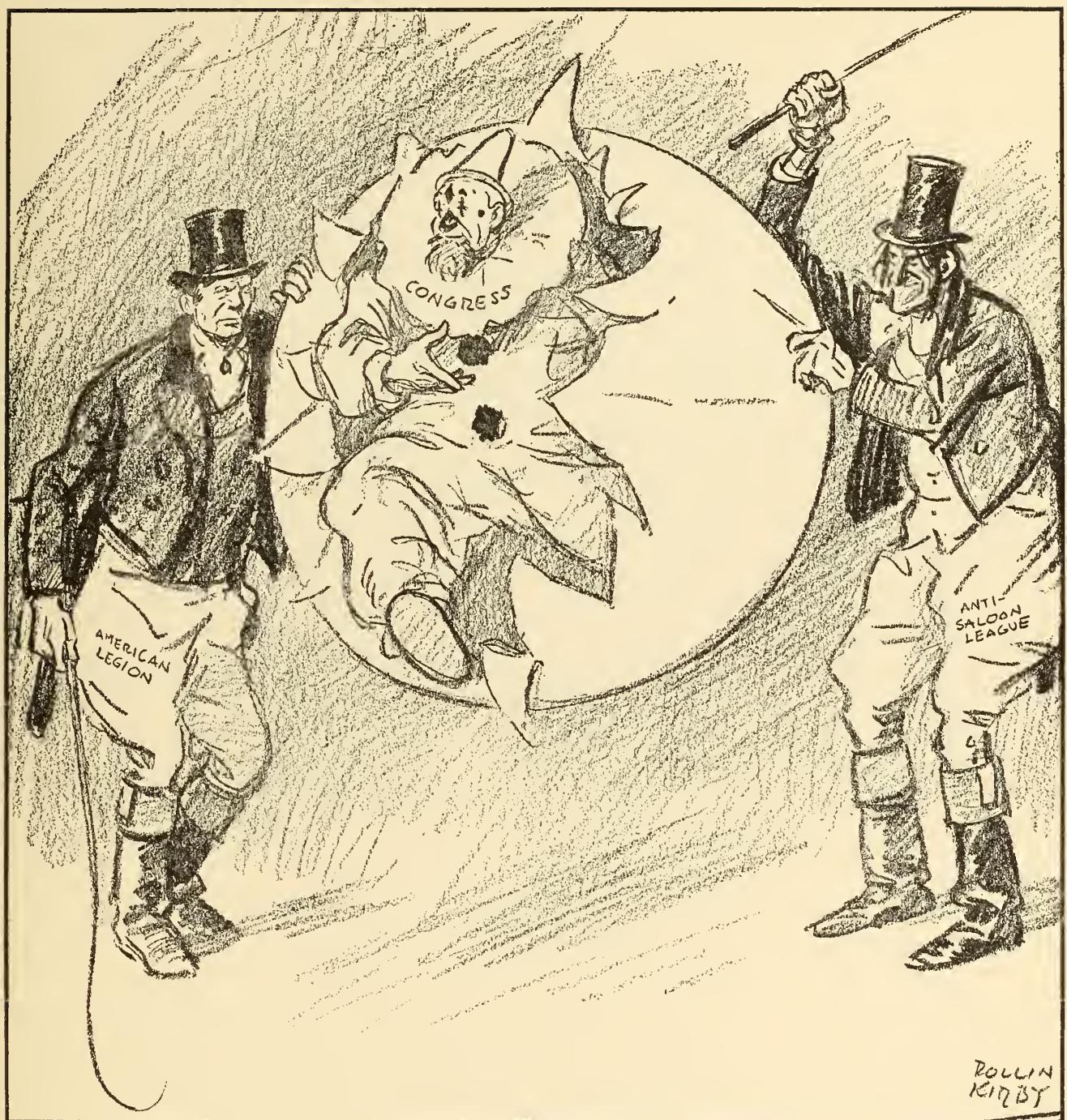
Washington, April 22.—"The most slimy creature which disgraces American politics is the man who buys office by paying for it out of the public treasury and charges his venal political obligations to the taxpayers," was a part of the answer that Senator William E. Borah of Idaho made to the American Legion post of Pocatello, which threatened to drive him out of public life unless he voted to pay a bonus to the veterans of the World War. Such a threat, Senator Borah added in his reply to the post, "reflected no credit upon you and it has had no effect whatever upon me."

The demand upon Borah was made by telegraph. His reply . . . was made public, not by him, but by the post. . . .

*Ibid.*, April 23

Washington, April 30.—Announcement was made to-night by the Legislative Committee of the Anti-Saloon League that a nation-wide campaign would be conducted in the congressional elections to bring about the election of members favorable to prohibition. The announcement, signed by James Cannon, Jr., Wayne B. Wheeler, E. H. Cherrington, A. J. Borton, William H. Anderson and Purley A. Baker, declares that thirty-four organizations are working to discredit prohibition and the friends of dry legislation must be vigilant and active.

*Ibid.*, May 1



THE RIVAL RINGMASTERS

April 30, 1922

Washington, June 2.—Harry M. Daugherty's resignation would be a highly acceptable political present to most of the Republican Senators and members of the House who are facing hard fights for re-election. This desire to be relieved of the embarrassment which attacks on Daugherty are causing the candidates is heard in conversations wherever a few of them get together.

All this at a time, as one angry Republican points out, when the Democrats are terribly hard up for good issues on which to attempt to arouse the people. The constant harping on the Newberry case.\* . . .

Mr. Daugherty, according to the Republicans who are irritated over the situation, has only to blame himself for the present attacks on him in connection with the Morse case. Senator Caraway had no inside information when he began his drive on the Attorney-General.

It was Senator Tom Watson's denunciation of Herbert Hoover that brought the White House statement to-day, but it served to call up the whole series of recent events. . . . And it was made evident . . . that the President was thoroughly vexed. . . . The White House spokesman declared that Mr. Harding felt, as one who understood the workings of the press, that he was warranted in directing criticism at the Washington newspaper men. The trouble with them, it was declared, was that they gave too much space to the critics.

That, it was said, was all wrong. That was not helping to better the world. Why, it was asked, should they not devote their attention to things worth while and cease to encourage those who criticise unjustly and who belittle those undertakings which represent a sincere desire to achieve better things?

*New York Tribune*, June 3, 1922  
(Carter Field)

\* Newberry, Senator Truman H. See page 92.



NO APPETITE

June 11, 1922

While President Harding and Prohibition Commissioner Haynes in Washington discussed the menace of liquor smuggling yesterday; while Acting Prohibition Director Moss of New Jersey conferred in Manhattan with Acting Prohibition Director Yellowley; while efforts were made to get the revenue cutters Manhattan and Calumet to sea:

While all that proceeded on land a fleet of twenty-three ocean-going vessels lay off Sandy Hook, outside the three-mile limit, their skippers in cut-throat competition to sell their liquor to local rum-runners before more ships arrived and forced the price still further down.

With only twenty-two vessels lying at anchor Tuesday, a gentlemen's agreement was kept and there was no cutting the wholesale price. But at dawn yesterday a battered tramp, her one funnel belching smoke as she wallowed under forced draught, was sighted from Newfoundland-way.

She reached the anchorage grounds, throttled to half-speed, and hove to almost in the centre of the long line of vessels that stretched in a semi-circle out to the horizon and back.

Observers in nearby boats heard her anchor chains rattle as the mudhook dropped, and then a long rectangular piece of canvas was seen being pushed out of the forward hold. . . . On the canvas was painted in huge black letters:

CHAMPAGNE, \$55. Case  
SCOTCH, \$40. RYE, \$35

The twenty-two vessels from the Bahamas had been charging a far higher price.

During the night a mosquito fleet of 300 motor boats had been running between the anchored convoy and shore, landing cargoes to motor trucks parked in lonely points between Highland and Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

. . . . .  
In half an hour the word had gone

from vessel to vessel. Eight bells had barely sounded before impromptu signs were hanging from a dozen schooners and sloops. One, typical, read:

"Buze—Rye—34—Scots—38—Cheap buze here". . . . The master of an old two-masted schooner, who was out of paint for the first time in his life, placed his quartermaster in the crow's nest and his "second" on the poop, each with a megaphone. They alternated in shouting to the bootleggers: "Real booze cheap here—Scotch for \$37.50."

*The World*, Saturday, Jan. 13

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Washington, September 16 (Special to the *New York Times*).—A detailed study of the so-called "invisible" exports and imports of the U. S. and foreign countries for the year 1922 has just been completed by the Department of Commerce. . . .

It is the intention of the department to make such a study and report each year and the Government experts are anxious that private financial institutions cooperate.

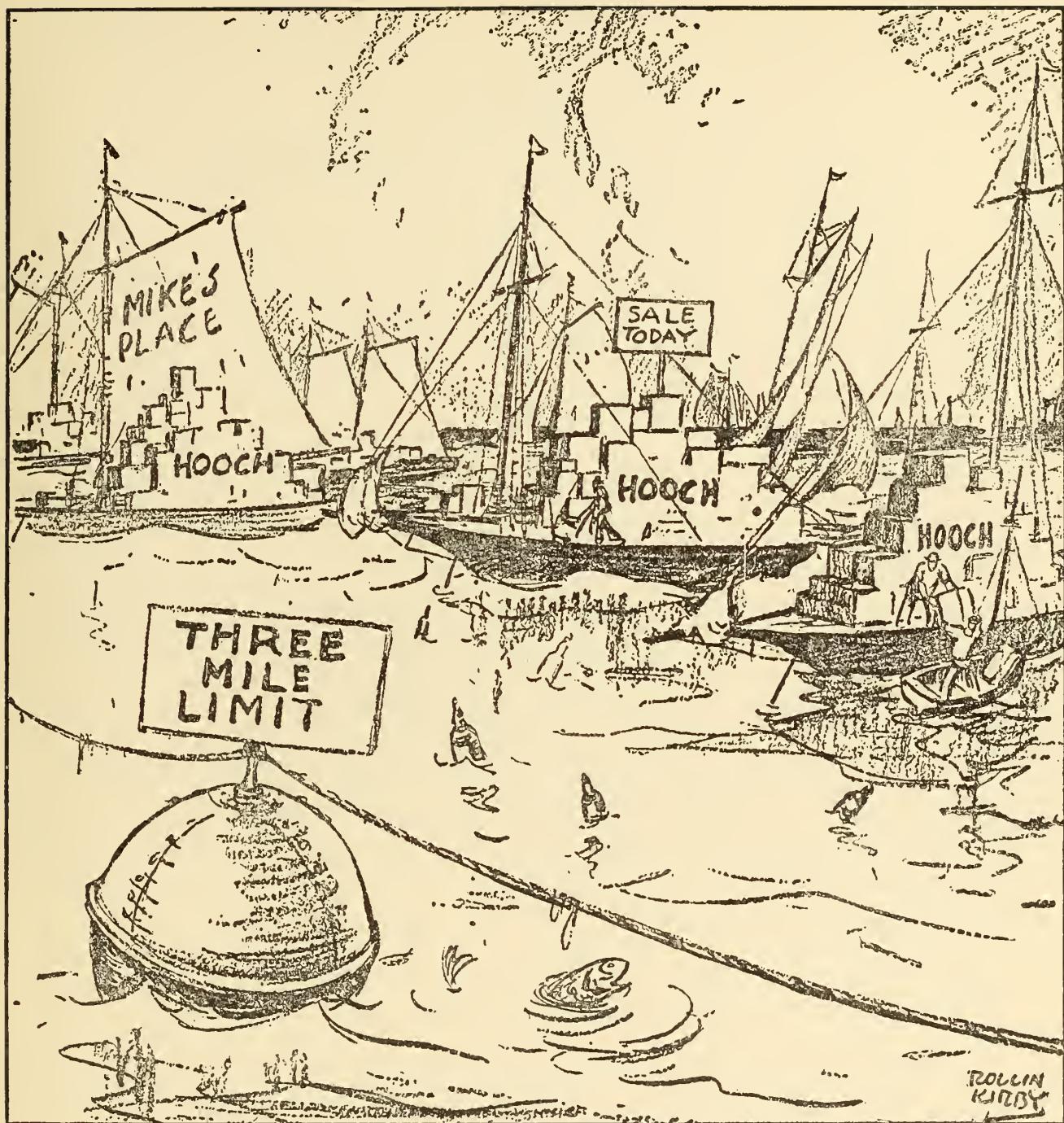
Secretary Hoover in a review of the report declared that if the United States settled its balances in foreign trade and international finances every month in the year in gold "we should have exported gold to the amount of nearly \$340,000,000 during the year instead of having imported gold and silver to the amount of \$246,000,000."

. . . . .

The report refers to the smuggling of liquor into the United States but does not include the item in its calculations.

"Estimates vary from \$10,000,000 to \$250,000,000", the report says. "There are plausible statistics that indicated that the value of smuggled spirits cannot be less than \$20,000,000."

*New York Times*, Monday, September 17, 1923



### THE VOLSTEAD MARKET DAY

(Reprinted from *The World*, July 25, 1921)  
1921-1923-19—?

January 18, 1923

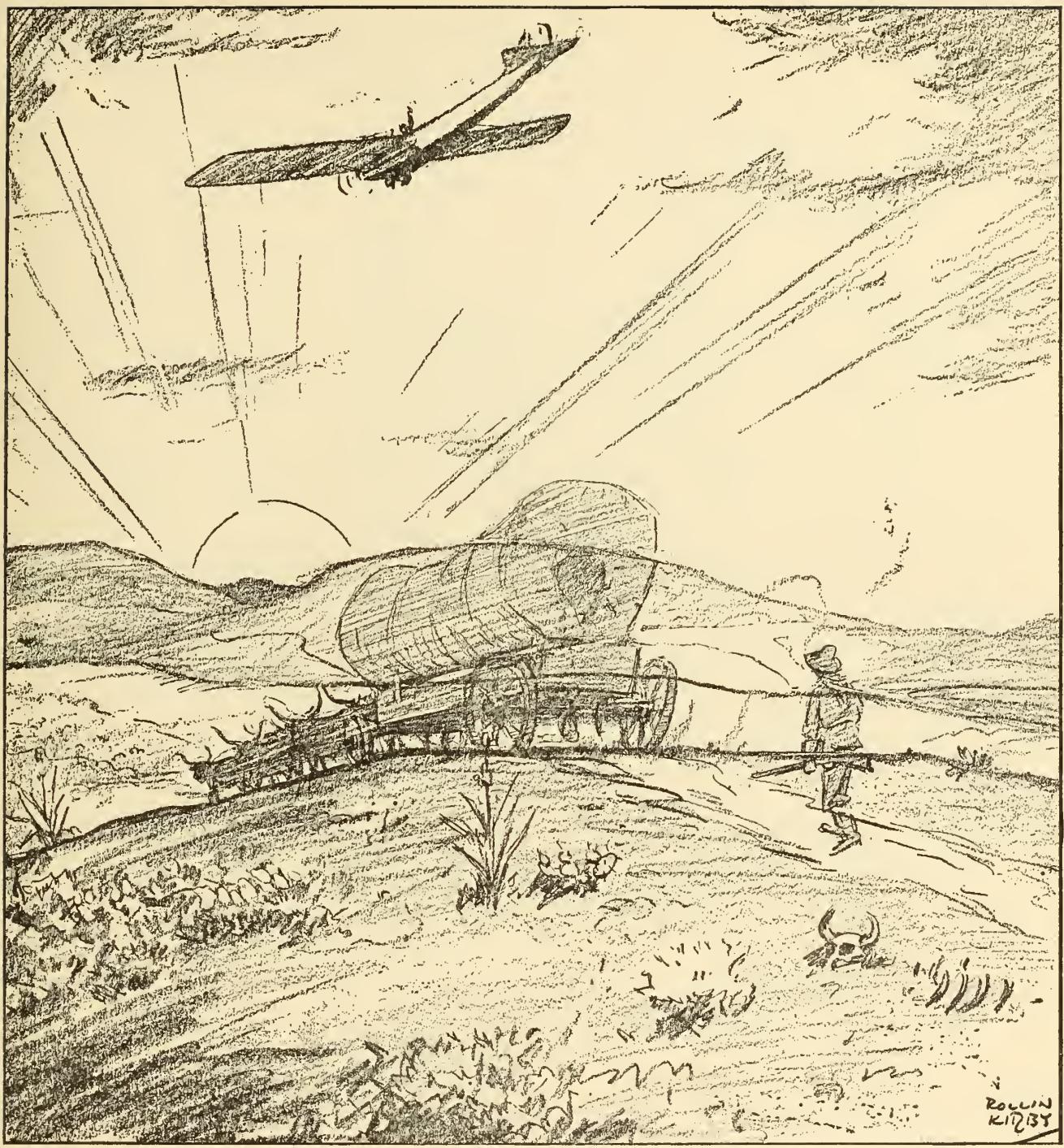
Having the previous year made a 2200-mile hop from San Diego to Indianapolis, Lieutenants John A. Macready and Oakley G. Kelly made on May 2-3 the first non-stop flight across the continent, in the Army plane T-2. Lieutenant Doolittle's flight from Pablo Beach, Florida, to San Diego, was broken by a stop at Kelly Field, Texas.

The fliers left Roosevelt Field, Long Island, at 1:37 P. M. Daylight Saving Time, passed Dayton, Ohio, at 5:55 Central Time, St. Louis at 9:15, Kansas City at 12:10 A. M., Tucumcari, New Mexico, 7:50 Mountain Time, Wickenburg, Arizona at 10:20, and landed at Rockwell Field, San Diego, at 12:27 Pacific Time. Distance flown, 2700 miles in 26 hours and 50 minutes.

*The World* commented editorially:

"By this unbroken flight from Mineola to San Diego in less than 27 hours, Lieuts. Kelly and Macready brought California at least three days nearer New York. For distances are to be measured not merely in miles but in the actual time required to traverse them, whether by covered wagon, railroad trains, steamship, automobile, or aeroplane. When Kearney led his expedition from the Missouri River to San Diego, his small force spent months crossing the weary waste of New Mexico and Arizona. The army has now proved that by air the far longer journey from coast to coast can be covered almost between noon and noon. Speed is the insistent enemy of space."

"The World War marked a long stage in the development of aviation. We have progressed far in certain directions since then. But the United States has been slower to profit by the commercial advantages of the business of flying than either England or France. Primarily the fault has been the lack of Government encouragement and assistance. If Congress is alive to its duty it will not continue to starve the Air Service. There is no other source from which constant support can be expected."



### THE SANTA FÉ TRAIL

May 5, 1923

ISOLATIONISTS PIN HOPES OF  
KILLING WORLD COURT PLAN  
ON SIX RESERVATIONS

By Charles Michelson, Staff Correspondent on *The World*.

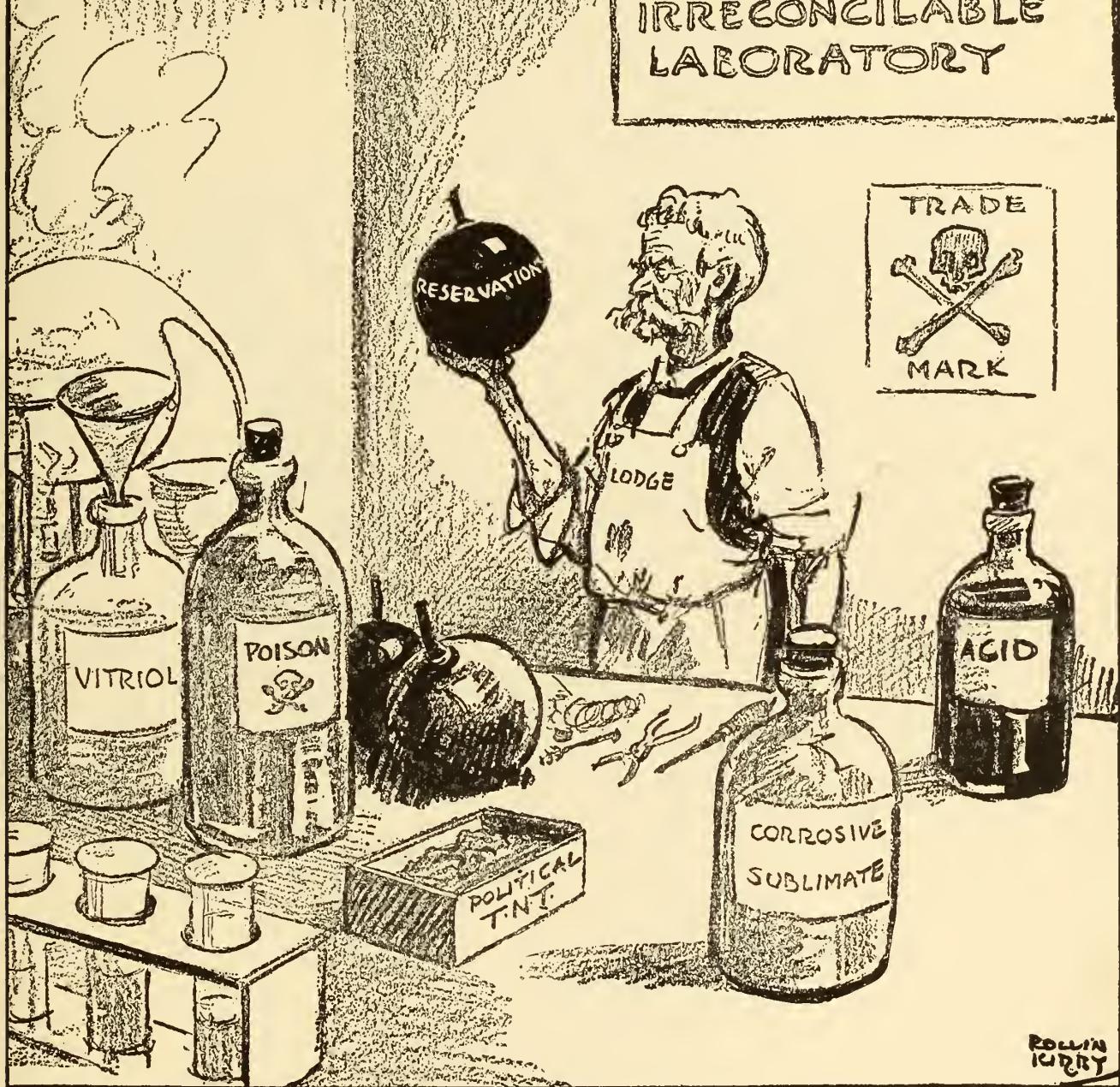
Washington, May 13.—What the isolationists hope may be the death warrant for President Harding's plan for our adhesion to the Permanent Court of International Justice has been written.

In its tentative form it comprises six reservations, the last of which Senator Lodge considers a masterpiece, for in one swipe it is hoped to make the project unacceptable to the Democrats, without whose almost unanimous cooperation the President's plan cannot go through, and to insure against its acceptance by the League of Nations itself.

Here is the Big Bertha of the isolationists' attack:

"That the Senate of the United States advises and consents to the adhesion of the United States to the protocol of December 16, 1920, provided it be understood that future vacancy among the judges or deputy judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice shall be filled by the Nations, members of the Court, acting severally and independently, each sovereign nation having an equal vote in such selection."

## IRRECONCILABLE LABORATORY



THE BOMB MAKER

May 15, 1923

"With respect to Europe, our policy has continued to be, in the phrase of Jefferson: 'Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none!' . . . Though victors" (in the World War) "we have sought neither territory nor general reparations. Our people have borne their own burdens and in large part are bearing the burdens of others. . . . We have the deepest sympathy with the people of France; we warmly cherish their ancient friendship. We desire to see France prosperous and secure, with her wounds healed and her just demands satisfied. We desire to see a united and prosperous Germany, with a will to peace, making amends to the full extent of her power and obtaining the appropriate rewards of her labor and skill. . . . Generally, our policies towards Europe may thus be summarized: We are still opposed to alliances. We refuse to commit ourselves to the employment of the power of the United States in unknown contingencies. We reserve our judgment to act upon occasion as our sense of duty permits. . . ."

Secretary of State Hughes, in an address before the American Academy of Political and Social Science and the Philadelphia Forum, November 30. As quoted in *The World* December 1

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President Coolidge, in his first message, Dec. 6, touched on the League as follows:

"Our country has definitely refused to adopt and ratify the Covenant of the League of Nations. We have not felt warranted in assuming the responsibilities which its members have assumed. I am not proposing any change in this policy, neither is the Senate. The incident, so far as we are concerned, is closed. The League exists as a foreign agency. We hope it will be helpful. But the United States sees no reason to limit its own freedom and independence of action by joining it. We shall do well to recognize this basic fact in all national affairs and govern ourselves accordingly." He went on to speak favorably of a proposed Permanent World Court of Justice, "An American Policy."



"I SYMPATHIZE DEEPLY WITH YOU, MADAME, BUT I CANNOT  
ASSOCIATE WITH YOU"

*December 4, 1923*

Washington, April 28.—The leasing by the Interior Department of the Teapot Dome naval oil reserves in Wyoming will probably be investigated by a Senate Committee.

This was indicated this afternoon by Senator Poindexter, Acting Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, following a scathing attack on Secretary Fall's department by Senator LaFollette, who declared that unless it acted quickly the Administration might find itself facing another "Ballinger" scandal. The Interior Department, he asserted, is the "sluiceway for 90 per cent of the corruption in this country."

"The leases are so framed as to enable the great special interests to withdraw the oil, which belongs to the people, and sell it back to the Government at exorbitant prices. . . ."

Front page, *N. Y. Times*,  
April 29, 1922

President Harding had the previous autumn authorized the transfer of the lands to the Department of the Interior, and the leases had been signed on April 7, though it was about a week before they were made public or even announced. On January 2, 1923, Secretary Fall announced his resignation, to take effect in March. The investigation accomplished nothing in the least startling for over a year and a half. In his message of June 8, 1922, President Harding assumed full responsibility for the transaction.

On December 27, 1923, Harry F. Sinclair declined to answer questions regarding the formation of companies to handle the reserves. Both he and Fall issued formal denials of any consideration having passed between them personally.

1924

Washington, Jan. 21.—Archie Roosevelt told the Senate Committee investigating the Teapot Dome Oil Lease this afternoon he had quit the Sinclair Oil Companies because of what had been revealed as to the leasing of the naval reserve—to put it bluntly, he has such grave suspicions of the processes by which Sinclair obtained the naval lease that he felt he could not, in justice to himself, remain in his employ.

Special Dispatch to *The World*  
(Charles Michelson)

Washington, March 6.—Teapot Dome and the Doheny oil lease will reach the stage of criminal prosecution on April 1, when a Special Grand Jury will be impaneled in the District of Columbia to examine the evidence accumulated by the two special counsel of the Government.

Prior to that Mr. Pomerene and Mr. Roberts will go to the Pacific Coast, stopping at Cheyenne, Wyo., to file their civil suit for the annulment of the Sinclair lease. In the Southern California District they will request cancellation of the lease for Naval Reserve No. 2.

Subordinate in interest . . . was a mass of additional telegrams, also produced at to-day's session of the Public Lands Committee, with these outstanding aspects:

1. Ex-Secretary Fall, McLean's guest at Palm Beach, was in communication with Chairman Lenroot (R., Wis.), and Senator Smoot (R., Utah) of the investigating committee, who previously had admitted seeing Fall secretly at his apartment here just before he retreated to Palm Beach and cloaked himself in silence, refusing to testify.

Fall also was communicating with Col. J. W. Zeveley, Harry F. Sinclair's attorney, with E. L. Doheny, Jr., warning him on January 11 that "Walsh, authorized to take testimony, will examine McLean and probably myself. Facts will be developed, possibly names not revealed." . . .

*The World*, March 7

Dishonest governments, the President tersely pointed out, do not introduce budget systems, cut down taxes, purge payrolls, or reduce the public debt.

"That is not the way of dishonesty," he said. "The government is sound, but individuals charged with wrongdoing are being prosecuted. The people of this country hate corruption. They know my position. They know the law will be enforced."

From President Coolidge's acceptance of the nomination, Aug. 14, as reported by Carter Field in the newly merged *N. Y. Herald Tribune*



"UGH!"

*January 30, 1924*

Washington, April 25.—Unexpected speed shown in considering the Tax Reduction Bill in the Senate today brought Republicans face to face with the political problem resulting from the Mellon plan by Republican House leaders and its continued support by Administration leaders in the Senate. . . . The crisis the administration is approaching in dealing with the Western insurgent attitude on the tax problem, as well as on other party issues, was emphasized in an announcement by Senator Brookhart of Iowa that the Progressives favored a higher surtax rate than is included in the Democratic plan. They will fight to bring this about.

*The World*, April 26

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Traitors within the Republican party "who masquerade in our uniform to be better able to stab us in the back" were assailed last night by Nathaniel A. Eisberg, retiring President of the National Republican Club, at a dinner given at the club in his honor. Mr. Eisberg extolled President Coolidge as "a man of plain living and high thinking, of dry humor and hard-headed honesty," who will lead the party to success this year. Referring to the investigations at Washington, Mr. Eisberg said:

" . . . Let us punish every act of wrongdoing, no matter who be hurt. . . . But the sinister attack on our institutions and on every principle of justice and fair procedure made by the so-called investigating committees which have been sitting in Washington, is something which no decent citizen can justify or stand for."

*N. Y. Times*, April 30



PARTY HARMONY

*April 29, 1924*

Early this morning while the Democratic National Convention was still in session a letter was read from William G. McAdoo, in which he released his supporters from any obligation to vote for him, but did not withdraw as a candidate.

Mr. McAdoo in his letter made a plea to those who had supported him to resist any effort to nominate a candidate of reactionary or wet tendencies.

Immediately after the letter was read, at 2:30 o'clock, a motion to adjourn was made, but it was shouted down, and the convention prepared to resume balloting for the choice of a nominee for President. It was then on the 100th ballot.

. . . . .

At the opening of the night session

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor Smith's manager, told the convention that Governor Smith had authorized him to say "that immediately upon the withdrawal of his name (McAdoo's) Governor Smith would withdraw his name also from the consideration of the convention."

This announcement followed an interview between Governor Smith and Mr. McAdoo in the room of former Ambassador Hugh C. Wallace in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

*New York Times, July 9*

When the convention met again in the afternoon, it nominated John W. Davis in three ballots. This practically marks the end of Mr. McAdoo as a presidential possibility.

	1st Ballot	Highest Vote		99th Ballot	100th Ballot
Davis .....	31	839	Last	210	203 1/3
McAdoo .....	431 1/2	530*	69th	353 1/2	190
Smith .....	241	368	76th	353	351 1/2
Underwood .....	42 1/2	307	102nd	39 1/2	41 1/2

\* Mr. McAdoo's vote reached a second maximum of 421, on the 96th ballot, the third following the announcement of Gov. Smith's willingness to withdraw if he would.



THE SYNTHETIC COWBOY

*July 1, 1924*

On Board Coolidge Train, August 15.—President Coolidge to-night is on his way back home to Plymouth, Vt., to take a brief vacation, his first since entering the White House, more than a year ago. . . . Mr. Coolidge is looking forward to a return to the routine of Vermont farm life with real zest. . . . He wants to pitch hay on his father's farm, and do the other chores around the old place which he was taught by Colonel Coolidge when a boy. . . . Secretary Slemp, who shoots 18 difficult holes in 90 without trouble, is expecting to get down to the 80 class over at Woodstock. But the President prefers the pitchfork to the mashie, and an ax to a putter.

*New York Herald Tribune*, Aug. 16. Special Article by Carter Field

Plymouth, Vermont, August 16.—The President and Mrs. Coolidge are occupying the front bedroom on the upper floor of the two-story farm house. It is very primitive in this day of electric farm plants. Kerosene lamps furnish the light. There is no new fangled plumbing. Washbowls and pitchers of water provide bathing facilities.

The President learned this morning with some regret that the Colonel had already gotten in practically all of the hay. He had his work cut out for him for a few days, however, reading the voluminous report of the Tariff Commission on sugar. Some members of the commission hold one theory and others another.

*Ibid.*, Aug. 17

Aug. 18.—Representative and Mrs. Allan T. Treadway had motored up from Stockbridge, Mass., and were wait-

ing in front of the house with two wooden rakes. . . . The Massachusetts representative told the President that Marshall W. Stedman, an old man of Tyringham, Massachusetts, belonged to a family which had made rakes by hand for four generations . . . and, knowing Mr. Coolidge to have been a farmer in this dairy country, wanted to give the President and his father each a rake. "These are very fine hand-made hickory rakes," said Mr. Treadway.

Mr. Coolidge looked carefully at the rake handles and crosspieces. "Ash," said the President, and after a moment, "the teeth are hickory." Mr. Coolidge then briefly expressed his appreciation. . . .

*Ibid.*, Aug. 19

August 19.—Three of the best known figures in American life drove up through the New England hills to-day to pay their respects to Calvin Coolidge. Henry Ford, Thomas A. Edison, and Harvey J. Firestone. . . .

President Coolidge gave to Mr. Ford a sugar pail he found yesterday in the garret of the old farmhouse, where four generations of Coolidges lived. . . . On the bottom of this bucket, which had been branded with . . . the word "J. Coolidge" . . . and the word "Plymouth", the President wrote out the following above his own signature.

"Made for and used by John Coolidge, an original settler of Plymouth who died in 1822. Used also by Calvin Coolidge in the sugar lot when he was a boy at home."

The visitors then inspected the little cheese factory . . . sampling liberally samples of cheese in every stage from last night's milk.

*Ibid.*, Aug. 20.



THE STAGE SET

*August 22, 1924*

There is no prospect of President Coolidge taking the stump in the coming campaign, according to William M. Butler, Chairman of the Republican National Committee and field marshal of the Coolidge forces. . . . Aside from the radio feature of the Coolidge Campaign, it will be conducted on lines paralleling the second McKinley campaign, when Mr. McKinley refrained from all campaigning with the exception of addresses delivered from the front porch of his Canton (Ohio) home to delegations of political pilgrims. Theodore Roosevelt, as candidate for Vice-President, meanwhile was whirlwind campaigning throughout the country. In the coming campaign it is proposed to have Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes, running mate of President Coolidge, take over Theodore Roosevelt's rôle in the campaign of 1900.

*New York Times*, July 18

"My confidence is based largely on my faith that the people are not to be stampeded in this election. This immunity is because they have a more complete understanding of the fundamentals of the Coolidge administration and a greater appreciation of the relationship between their own material fortunes and the character of the national administration than ever before.

"Men who four years ago knew of the millions not only out of work but without any promise of work, who daily saw the closed factories and workshops, and who themselves suffered from half-time employment with reduced wages, are not likely to be led into voting for a return of those conditions."

*Ibid.*, Sept. 5  
William M. Butler speaking

When Mr. Coolidge leaves the White House executive offices in the evening his desk is clear, as a rule. He has a horror, his associates say, of letting work "get ahead of him." During the day, after having given one of his sec-

retaries instructions to do a certain thing, he will frequently call the secretary in, a few minutes later, to make sure it has been promptly done.

"He doesn't like to be hurried at his work," I was told. "He isn't afraid of any problem, if only he can get time to concentrate on it. His faith is that any problem can be solved with time. Don't picture him as a man to whom work is a passion, for that is not true, but just as one who is resolved to let nothing interfere with the completion of his duties. . . . He doesn't care particularly for the theatre. He doesn't read many books, except those dealing with American history and political history. He never reads for amusement only, to fill an idle hour. He has no idle hours. . . . When he has visitors, the conversation which interests him most has to do with politics; and when he sits alone, it is to think out the problems of his office. . . ."

*Ibid.* From the feature article by  
Samuel McCoy, Sunday, Sept. 14

Washington, Sept. 16.—Satisfaction over the trend of the campaign was expressed today by President Coolidge to his friends. . . . With reference to the statement of William M. Butler . . . that no plans had been made for Mr. Coolidge to go on a speaking tour, it was made plain that in the President's opinion no Presidential candidate was ever injured by not talking too much.

*Ibid.*, Sept. 17

Dudley Field Malone, an Assistant Secretary of State and Collector of the Port of New York under President Wilson, came out yesterday for Senator La Follette and Governor Smith. Mr. Malone recently returned from Europe.

"I really have to admit," he declared, "that I prefer President Coolidge to John W. Davis on the basis of his public utterances. Mr. Coolidge has said nothing at all."

*The World*, October 13



## THE WHIRLWIND CAMPAIGN

*September 6, 1924*

Seagirt, N. J., Aug. 22.—Speaking to a mass meeting of 35,000 Democrats at Camp Silzer here today, John W. Davis, Democratic nominee for President, condemned the Ku Klux Klan by name and challenged President Coolidge to join him in a similar declaration and take this issue out of the campaign.

*N. Y. Times*, August 23

Plymouth, Vt., Aug. 23.— . . . Today there was no indication that Mr. Coolidge would rush into the dispute hastily. But he will, in due time, meet the issue, it was indicated, seeking the opportune time and occasion. . . . One of the President's advisers said that Mr. Coolidge's reply, when it does come, will be brief and straightforward and will "satisfy thinking people."

*Ibid.*, Aug. 24

"I first desire to speak, as Mr. Davis did yesterday, relative to the Ku Klux Klan. I agree with him that it has no proper part in this or any other campaign. But whether proper or not, unfortunately in this campaign a mobilization of radicalism under La Follette, the largest section of which, the Socialists, fly the Red flag, is attacking the Constitution of the United States. I cannot agree, therefore, with his inference that its discussion diverts attention from those issues the people must settle in November by their votes.

"The questions of Mr. Pattangall, which appear in the press this morning, are the familiar trick questions of the ordinary politician. They are not the cause of the statement I am about to make.

"Let me say at once that I recognize that the Ku Klux Klan in many localities and among many people represents only an instinctive groping for leadership, moving in the interest of law enforce-

ment, which they do not find in many cowardly politicians and office-holders. But it is not the right way to forward law enforcement.

"Let us consider for a minute what happened in the State of Oklahoma. . . . If there could be an excuse for law-abiding citizens to band themselves together in secret organizations for law enforcement, it existed in Oklahoma. . . .

"Consider what happened in Williamson County, Ill., where the town of Herrin is situated. A reign of lawlessness existed. It was marked by the terrible Herrin massacre. It was marked by a general breakdown in respect for law, which indicated that the officers of the county, including the Sheriff, had been intimidated by lawbreakers into inaction. A thousand members of the Ku Klux Klan, without disguise—they were brave men—marched to the office of the Sheriff of Williamson County to protest against the lawlessness in that section. . . .

"There is much in the Ku Klux Klan which appeals to adventurous youth . . . but, my friends, government cannot last if that is the right way to enforce law in this country. . . . Appeals to racial, religious or class prejudice by minority organizations are opposed to the welfare of all peaceful and civilized communities. . . ."

*Ibid.*, same day. Gen. Dawes speaking at Augusta, Me.\*

"The White House,  
"Washington, Aug. 29, 1924.

"My dear Mr. Branin:

"Complying with your request of Aug. 21, I am sending you on behalf of the President a message which the President has authorized for the Jewish New Year.

"As to the other matters touched upon in your communication, I am authorized to say. . . .

"Concerning the Ku Klux Klan, the President has repeatedly stated that he is not a member of the order and is not in sympathy with its aims and purposes. As to the government of the United States exerting its influence in other countries to protect the rights of the population. . . .

"Most sincerely yours,

"(Signed) C. BASCOM SLEMP,  
"Secretary to the President"

"Mr. Joseph Branin,  
"160 Fifth Avenue,  
"New York, N. Y."

Mr. Coolidge's first reply of any kind on the Klan issue, as quoted in the *Herald Tribune*, September 3.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Sept. 19.—The harsh facts of a serious economic situation rather than political palliatives were set before the people of South Dakota to-night by General Charles G. Dawes in a speech that bristled with expressions of contempt for politicians.

"Blatherskites" was added to the emphatic definitions applied by the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate to the demagogues of both parties. . . . "Pewit politicians" was the characterization employed by General Dawes on his last speaking trip, when he went to Milwaukee. Whether he says blatherskite or pewit or demagogue the person he has chiefly in mind is Robert M. La Follette, but to-night General Dawes by inference seemed to include John W. Davis in this classification. . . . General Dawes' denunciation of politicians in both parties was so vigorous and sweeping that some of the politicians who shared the platform with him squirmed uncomfortably. . . .

*Ibid.*, Sept. 20

\* Space unfortunately does not permit a fuller quotation of this speech, in which General Dawes praised with faint damnation His remarks on Oklahoma and Illinois should be carefully read for the light they cast on the national psychology. The General forgot to say anything about the situation in Indiana, which we shall be obliged to refer to on page 92.

Colonel George Harvey, in one of his signed articles in *The Washington Post*, notes that after the report of Dawes' speech reached Plymouth, Vt., President Coolidge "conferred with Mr. Slempe at some length and then went to church, probably to pray." (*N. Y. Times*, editorial, Sept. 4.)

THE POLITICIANS AREN'T BRAVE  
ENOUGH TO FIGHT ON THE  
REAL ISSUES. THEY DODGE  
EVERYTHING." GENERAL DAWES



THE NORDIC'S SATURDAY NIGHT

September 22, 1924

"One party—the Republican party, the party of progressive conservatism, under the leadership of President Coolidge, has taken its stand firmly upon the Constitution of the United States, and all know where it stands. Opposed to it, and in reality its chief opponent . . . is a movement of untried and dangerous radicalism."

C. G. Dawes, in his speech of acceptance delivered at Evanston, Ill., Aug. 19

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 11.—The La Follette independent candidacy was attacked here in its recognized stronghold to-night by Charles G. Dawes, Republican Vice-Presidential nominee. . . . Mr. Dawes said he recognized that there were in the country "many men who are justly discontented but who are patriotic at least."

"They may be opposed to certain things in the existing order, but they are not opposed to the existing order of things," he added. "I warn them that they should not be deceived by the catch-all phrases of this master demagogue endeavoring to amalgamate them with the Socialists, flying the red flag, in an attack on the Constitution of their country. . . . We have seen in this country

tremendous power wielded by certain leaders who understand mob psychology. We have seen the great influence of certain leaders who . . . following the Le Bon formula of violent affirmation and indulging in no appeal to their reason, lead masses of people to lawless action."

*The World*, Sept. 12

"Probably the greatest reason why the Republican Party should be re-elected is because its defeat means a direct menace to the Constitution of the United States, through the rise of radical strength, and the adoption of the wild vagaries of Mr. LaFollette. . . . There is a possibility that if the election is thrown into the House Charles W. Bryan will be our next President through his election to the Vice Presidency. . . . The wisest, safest and most certain method to assure a continuation of our Supreme Court and the protection of our life and property from fanatical control is for good Democrats to recognize that Mr. Davis cannot be elected and cast their votes in November for Mr. Coolidge, who can."

Postmaster-General Harry S. New,  
in an interview with William R.  
Crawford of the *N. Y. Times*  
(Oct. 4)



"I WANTS TO MAKE THEIR FLESH CREEP"

*October 16, 1924*

## FEMINIZATION OF BARBER SHOPS GOES ON DESPITE MEN'S FROWNS

For ages the barber shop was a man's institution, a place where womankind had no business. Along came the "lady barber," and after her the "bob" craze, and the sacred tonsorial precincts were man's no more.

The barbers faced a real problem when the "bob" movement started. They didn't wish to lose their men customers who objected to the presence of women, and they didn't care to miss the "bob" harvest. Some of them solved the problem nicely by adding the beauty parlor and keeping their feminine customers out of the chairs in the main salon.

In other shops, however, women use the same entrance and the same waiting chairs as men; they receive the same bootblack service, read the same funny papers and enter freely into barbershop discussions of politics and other matters of common interest. The men customers go right on smoking, regardless of the women. But, then, men do that almost everywhere now.

A palatial shop near Grand Central has fifteen manicurists at work, among whom are several "beauty doctors." "As a matter of fact, men and women get about the same beauty treatments," said the boss of this shop. "But they don't know it." . . . One effect of the new era in barbering is reported by the head of another shop. He has added women's magazines to the stock of literature for waiting patrons.

Some men still frown when they find women waiting in line ahead of them. These men are classified by a barber as:

1. Men who think women's place is in the home.
2. Elderly gentlemen who can't get used to seeing the new styles in hair and want women to retain their "crowning glory."
3. Men whose wives have "done it."
4. Men who want to talk vigorously on current events.
5. Men who don't want to hear women talk.

"Yes," said this barber, "the women who come in here talk more than the men and it grates on the nerves of the men customers, though I don't pretend to say why."

Small feature article, *N. Y. Times*, Sunday, Oct. 5, 1924

Chicago, July 25.—Bobbed hair is given as the cause of wage increase demands being made by the journeyman barbers' union, which threatens to take a strike vote next week if an agreement is not reached.

"With bobs ranging in price from \$1 to \$1.50, with the prospect of curling, marcelling and shampooing, with the barber having to go to school to learn how to do it, we want more money," W. S. Leidy, union President, says.

The present scale is \$26 weekly, with 60 per cent of all checks over a total of \$38. The demand is for \$38 salary and the same percentage of all over \$50.00.

*N. Y. Times*, July 26, 1924

Eighteen months ago Judge Franklin Taylor in the Kings County Court placed William Eve of 107 Ten Eyck Street, Brooklyn, on probation for five years on Eve's promise that he would quit drinking and work to support his wife and four children. Recently Probation Officer Walter Walsh learned that Eve had given up his position as a truckman and had taken to drink again. As a result he was arraigned yesterday before Judge W. Bernard Vause, charged with violation of his parole.

"Why were you so foolish as to drink again?" asked Judge Vause.

Before Eve could reply his wife, Mildred, stepped to the bar and said:

"Your Honor, the fault is all mine. Everything was all right until I had my hair bobbed. That upset him and he went out and got drunk. Please give him another chance, because he has been doing fine for me and our children."

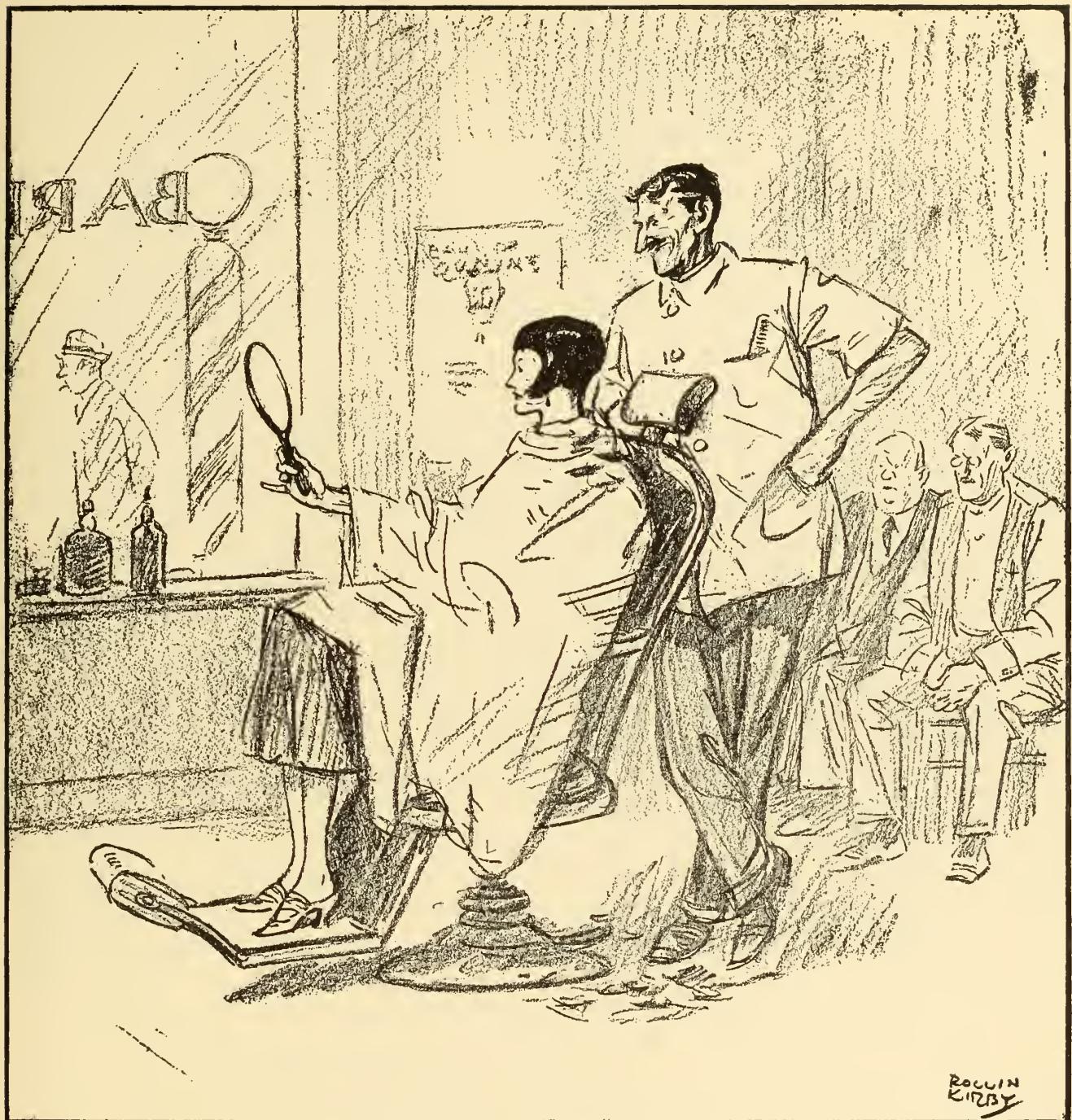
"Take my advice and don't concern yourself with strictly personal affairs of women," said Judge Vause to the defendant. "No matter how you or any other man may feel you are not going to exert any control over the ladies on the matter of styles."

Judge Vause continued the probation and the Eves left the courtroom arm in arm.

*Ibid.*, Aug. 30

Washington, September 5.—American women have almost ruined the export trade of Chefoo, China, by having their hair bobbed. Figures from Consul John R. Puman, received by the department of commerce, disclosed that shipments of human hair from Chefoo during the first half of the year dwindled to \$139,881, as compared with \$461,399 in the corresponding period of 1923. Exporting of human hair is the chief item of Chefoo's foreign trade.

*Ibid.*, Sept. 6



THE KING IS DEAD—LONG LIVE THE QUEEN!

*February 8, 1925*

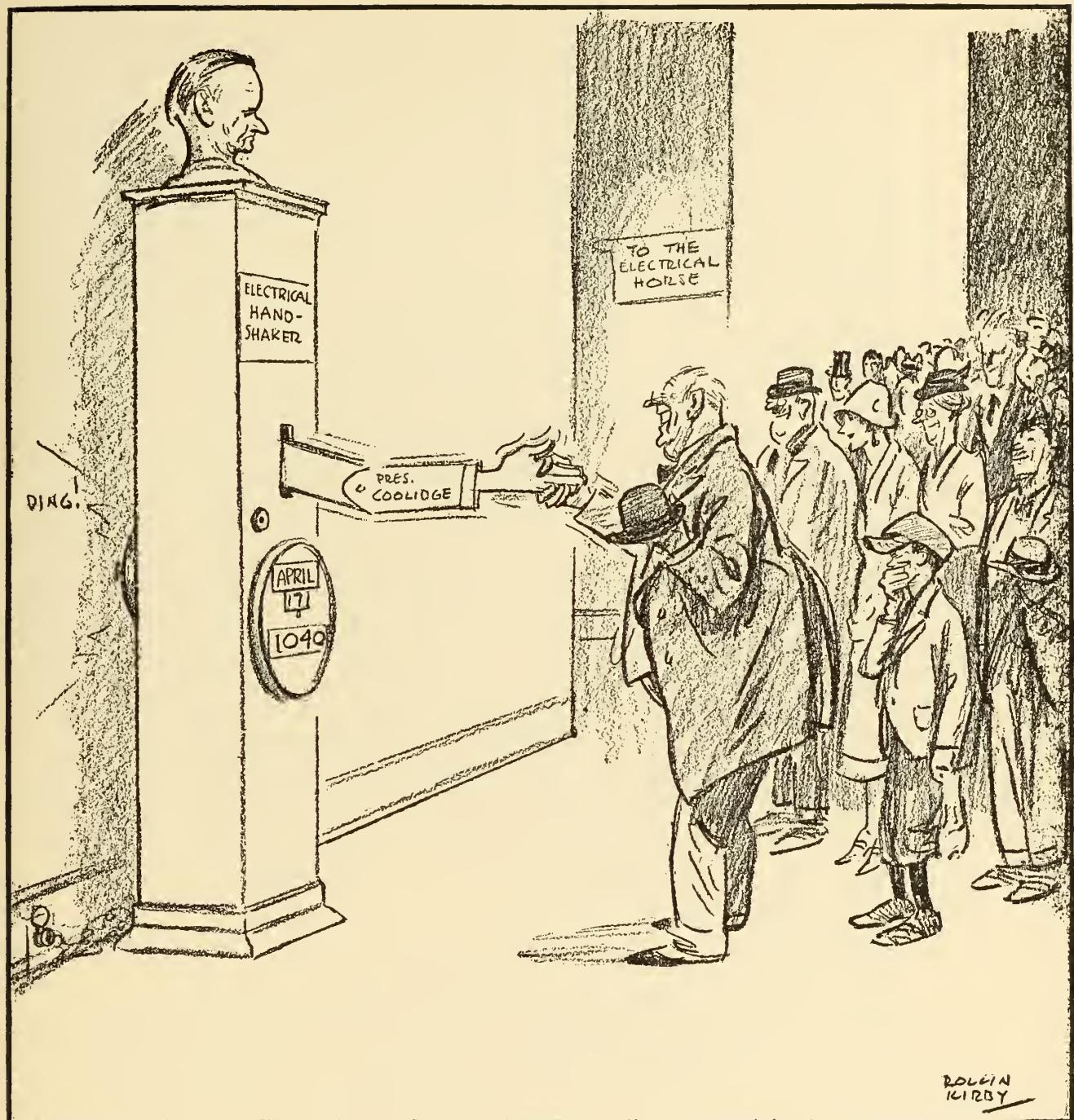
Even as Vice-Presidential candidate in 1920, Mr. Coolidge was acquiring considerable renown. We cull the following tribute to his prowess as a handshaker from an enthusiastic interview in the *Tribune*:

"But his head has been raised, a smile comes quickly over his face, and it isn't his eyes nor his mouth alone, but his entire face, that breaks into a smile, and you step nearer, your hand extending to meet the big, strong, white hand of Calvin Coolidge, and you feel your palm compressed as if it had been grasped by a pugilist.

"There are a great many politicians and professional handshakers who pride themselves in perfecting the shaking of the hand to such a degree that they can go through an entire day's session doing nothing but grasping hands and at the end of the day feel not at all fatigued. This is done simply by obtaining the first grasp of the other fellow's hand and catching it far down toward the finger tips, thus making it impossible for the second party to do any real squeezing. It is the twisting of one's hand by others that tires, not the actual business of heaving and pumping on one's own part, it is said.

"This trick has not been learned by Calvin Coolidge, or else it has been learned by him and cast aside as a thing not to be proud of. You guess instantly that the latter is the case."

Still, six years in the White House is a long time.



WHY NOT?

*April 18, 1925*

"The Bible has nothing to fear from science," the Rev. J. Frank Norris, D.D., of Fort Worth, Texas, pastor of the largest church in the South, declared yesterday in the first of a series of Calvary Baptist Church, New York City, Fundamentalist Mass Meetings, here, in which he attacked liberal or "modernist" ministers as "wolves in sheep's clothing", and compared them with Judas. . . .

"God could have created them by evolution but He didn't," the Texas preacher said. "I would believe God made John Roach Stratton, here, out of a donkey, gorilla or an orangoutan, if God said He did. The question is not what He could do but what He did."

*The World*, Dec. 3, 1923

Nashville, Tenn., March 23.—Enactment of a law to prohibit the teaching of the theory of evolution in the State-supported schools of Tennessee was completed to-day with the signing of the measure by Governor Austin Peay. . . . The Anti-Evolution bill provides: "That it shall be unlawful for any teacher in any of the universities, normal and all other public schools of the state which are supported in whole or in part by the public school funds of the State to teach anything that denies the story of the divine creation of man as taught in the Bible, and to teach, instead, that man has descended from a lower order of animals."

*New York Times*, Mar. 24, 1925

Nashville, Tenn., May 6 (A.P.)—A Dayton, Tenn., dispatch to the *Banner* says that J. T. Scopes, science teacher in Rhea High School, was arrested yesterday on a charge of violating the new Tennessee law. . . . George W. Rapple-yea, Dayton business man, was the complainant. . . . The test, it was understood, is to be made under the auspices

of the American Civil Liberties Union of New York.

*Ibid.*, May 7 (an inconspicuous item on p. 40. This number also chronicled the introduction of an anti-evolution bill in the Florida legislature)

Memphis, May 12.—William J. Bryan was asked in a telegram sent to-day by the World's Christian Fundamentals Association to act as counsel for the association in the case of J. T. Scopes of Dayton, Tennessee. . . . Mr. Bryan, telegraphing from Pittsburgh, said he would be pleased to represent the association in the prosecution, providing his acceptance was agreeable to the legal department of the state.

*Ibid.*, May 13

"It is the pay check that rules the schools. Who is to control them if not the taxpayers, those who support them? . . . We are expected to turn over the education of children to these" (godless scientists) "and let them decide what we shall teach them. . . . When a man tells me not to believe in the Bible till Science O.K.'s it, I tell him that if Science O.K.'d it this would not be a fit place to live in."

W. J. Bryan, speaking at the Majestic Theatre in Brooklyn—  
"They Have Taken My Risen Lord Away."

*Ibid.*, May 19

Should the need arise to introduce live exhibits in defense of the Darwinian theory in the Scopes trial, "Zip" known in circus sideshows as "Barnum's Whatizit", stands ready to play the role of the "missing link". A telegram placing "Zip" at the disposal of Clarence Darrow was sent last night by Samuel Gumpertz of the Dreamland Circus Sideshows at Coney Island, where "Zip" is now appearing.

*Ibid.*, July 12



GATHERING DATA FOR THE TENNESSEE TRIAL

*May 19, 1925*

Worcester, Mass., April 5.—Dr. Wolfgang Koehler of the University of Berlin, who is lecturing this year at Clark University on the result of his long study of the language and habits of apes, will not lecture at North Carolina University as scheduled.

Arrangements for a course of lectures on "The Intelligence of Anthropoid Apes" have been definitely terminated, Clark officials said, by the administration of the North Carolina college, who fear such a topic fingers too closely on evolution to meet the approval of the Legislature of that state, which by a small margin recently defeated a bill to make teaching of evolution illegal in the schools. . . . Proposal for a similar series of lectures at the University of Tennessee was also vetoed.

*New York Times*, April 6, 1925

Topeka, Kansas, May 27.—Last week patrons of School District 18, Jewell County, of which Rev. D. Hodgell is Superintendent, voted 14 to 5 to order a set of "The Book of Knowledge" burned. . . . The books were said to contain a thorough discussion of the theory of evolution.

*Ibid.*, May 28

Dayton, Tenn.—William Jennings Bryan would be willing, it was intimated to-day, to become President of the Fundamentalist College proposed for Dayton.

George F. Washburn, Treasurer of the Washburn interests of Clearwater, Fla., a wealthy real estate owner and builder, who is summering at Manomet, Mass., sent a telegram to Mr. Robinson (President of the Dayton Board of Education) to-day. . . . He wired:

"You may announce to-day that if you succeed in raising \$1,000,000 for a Fundamentalist university I will increase my subscription from \$10,000 to \$25,000, and will give \$25,000 additional towards creating a \$1,000,000 fund to organize the Fundamentalists of America in the defenders of the faith in every State. . . . If this battle of the ages encircles the world it may become necessary for Protestantism and Roman Catholicism to unite their forces in defense of the Apostles' Creed and to resist this worldwide invasion of Atheism."

"While great Modernist universities, like Columbia, carry their bigotry so far as to threaten to boycott the students of Tennessee and other states that favor the Bible it is imperative that the Fundamentalists rise in their might and send their sons and daughters to such universities only that recognize God and Christ and the Bible."

*Ibid.*, July 19

Scopes was found guilty on July 21, and appealed to the Tennessee Supreme Court. Mr. Bryan then died (July 26), filling the front pages; but Stratton, Riley, Norris, et al, carried on the fight for anti-evolution laws, a struggle that continued actively through the Coolidge era.

"You may find a new belief, it will only bring you grief,  
Foh a haouse that's built on sand is shuh to fall;  
And whehevah you will turn, there's a lesson you will learn,  
That the old religion's bettah afteh all."

Refrain of "The John T. Scopes Trial", by Carlos B. McAfee, as sung by Vernon Dalhart (Columbia record 15037D)

Ed. Note: The original caption of this cartoon has here been restored. It appeared in *The World* as a "A Bryanite".



CLASSROOM IN PROPOSED BRYAN UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

*July 18, 1925*

Atlanta, November 9.—The New Tammany was welcomed by the Old Southern Democracy to-night when Mayor-elect Walker of New York City was greeted by former Senator Hoke Smith, a mighty power in the days of Grover Cleveland.

The meeting took place at the home of John S. Cohen, Democratic National Committeeman and one of the leaders of the McAdoo forces which fought Gov. Al Smith so hard in the last Democratic convention. The Mayor-elect will be the guest of Major Cohen for several days, until he leaves for Florida for a three-weeks' vacation.

None of the Democrats who met the Senator would discuss the political significance of his reception here.

"The New York newspapers say Mayor Walker is here to sell us Tammany and Gov. Smith," Major Cohen said. "Well, Jimmie can sell anybody anything."

Special Dispatch to *The World*  
(George Wood)



"NICE KITTY"

*November 11, 1925*

London, Dec. 1.—The Locarno pact and associated arbitrations were signed at the Foreign Office here this morning in circumstances and to the tune of speeches that seemed to wipe out the spirit of Versailles and substitute for it what is now so strenuously emphasized—the spirit of Locarno.

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The seven nations whose representatives signed the Locarno treaties here to-day are: Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Poland, and Czecho-Slovakia. . . . The treaties are for arbitration and security from aggression among Germany, France and Belgium, guaranteed as to both sides by Great Britain and Italy: and for arbitration and frontier guarantees between Poland and Germany and Czecho-Slovakia and Germany. These treaties are also signed by France as the ally of the smaller nations.

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In addition to one whole end of the room being filled with a gallery of 150 newspaper correspondents, representing the press of the world, a platform high above their heads held four movie men, who filmed the scene which Sir Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Minister and today's acclaimed hero of Locarno negotiations, intended to depict the ushering in of peace to which the Paris peace treaty was but a document of a preliminary armistice.

Special Cable to *The World* (Arthur E. Mann)



INTO THE LIGHT

*December 8, 1925*

Washington, Feb. 9.—President Coolidge does not mean to spend the summer at Swampscott this year. That was the most definite information accorded by "the White House Spokesman" at to-day's session with the newspaper correspondents.

Turning from the snowstorm the "spokesman" naturally answered a question or two about the coal strike. The President, he said, knew about the Copeland resolution calling on him to summon the miners and operators to the White House, but inquired if it was passed with a roll call. . . . The President, he said, would give the Senate resolution such consideration as it deserved. The spokesman had on his poker face, which might be interpreted, in the light of what followed, as indicating that it did not deserve much. Of course, he explained, the action is not binding on the Executive.

The spokesman did not see how it changed the situation. Everybody naturally would like to see the strike settled, and if the President knew how he would have settled it long ago, but it seemed to him that for the Government to meddle in it might make the situation worse.

Special Dispatch to *The World* (Charles Michelson) Feb. 10, 1926

1927

COOLIDGE IS COOL TOWARD  
MEDIATION

Washington, Jan. 21.—There appeared to be little enthusiasm for arbitration with Mexico at the White House. . . . The President's attitude . . . can only be deduced from the rather cryptic utterances of the Spokesman. The latter said the President did not think it would be helpful to comment at present. This was apropos a question as to the Administration's reaction to word from the Mexican Foreign Minister that his Government accepted the idea of arbitration "in principle". The Spokesman set forth that confiscation was the only important question involved. . . . The President did not mean to criticise anybody but it is very difficult for him to see how any one in this country can see more than one side of the controversy.

Special Dispatch to *The World*,  
(Charles Michelson) Jan. 22,  
1927

COOLIDGE OPPOSES ARBITRA-  
TION MOVE IN MEXICAN DISPUTE

Jan. 21.—President Coolidge made known to-day that he was opposed to arbitration of the controversy between the United States and Mexico. . . . Taken broadly, the President appears to see no hope in arbitration and no question that should be arbitrated.

*New York Times*

MR. COOLIDGE FIRM ON MEXICO  
STAND; ARBITRATION GAINS

Jan. 21.—. . . The Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported favorably the Robinson resolution favoring arbitration between the two countries. . . . Meanwhile, the President refused to enter into a discussion of the arbitration proposal. *This does not mean, it is explained in Administration circles,\** that he is opposed to it. . . . Stripped of all contradictions the issue is simple. It is, according to the Presidential spokesman, whether Mexico is to be permitted to confiscate property owned by the nationals of this country. . . . The President was reported as finding it difficult to understand how any one in this country could see more than one side to the immediate dispute.

*New York Herald Tribune*

COOLIDGE ENDS MEXICO HOPE  
OF ARBITRATION

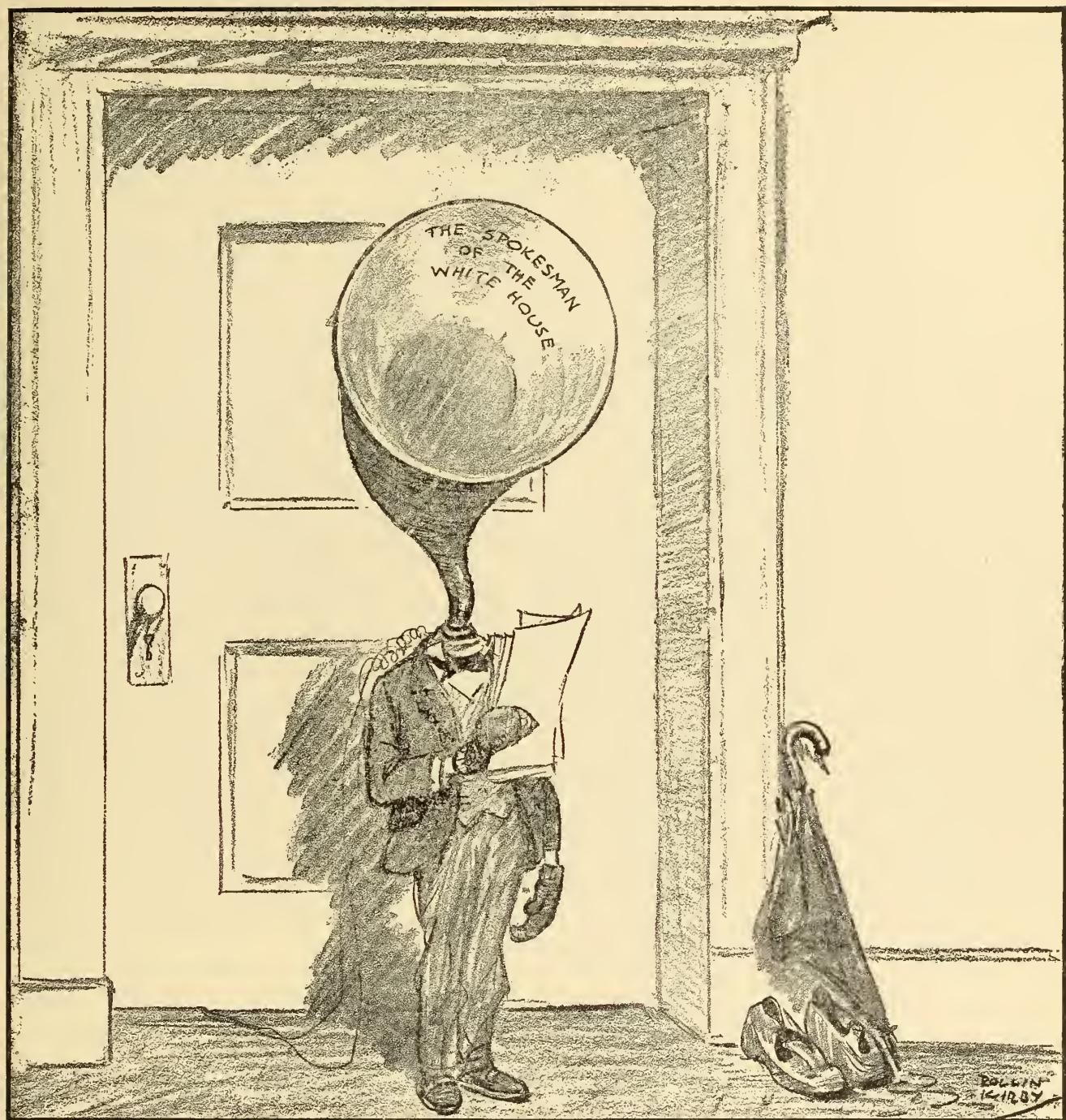
Jan. 21.—Possibility of arbitration with Mexico vanished to-night.

President Coolidge, it became known, is convinced that Mexico has defied her binding treaties with the United States and has violated the age-old principle that every man's property is safe from confiscation by any government.

Both these principles are beyond arbitration certainly at this time, President Coolidge is understood to believe.

*New York American*

\* Ed. Note: Italics ours. This is a phrase that turns up (especially in the columns of the *Herald Tribune*) more than once during the Coolidge and Hoover administrations. *The World* was annoyed, editorially, exclaiming on Jan. 24 that really nobody in the United States or Mexico knew just what the President did mean.



HIS MASTER'S VOICE

*February 11, 1926*

Cleveland, Ohio, March 11.—Tabulation of the second day's vote in the Nationwide Prohibition referendum conducted by the N. E. A. Service, Inc., in co-operation with *The World* and 375 other daily newspapers, showed a jump in the total vote of nearly 200,000, with the Anti-Prohibitionists rolling up a lead of steadily growing proportions.

*The World*, Mar. 12

The Executive Committee of the Anti-Saloon League issued a statement denouncing the straw votes being conducted by newspapers on the Prohibition question, declaring they "not only serve no good purpose, but actually create a false impression," and added: "Friends of Prohibition should not, and as a rule do not, participate in these unofficial polls."

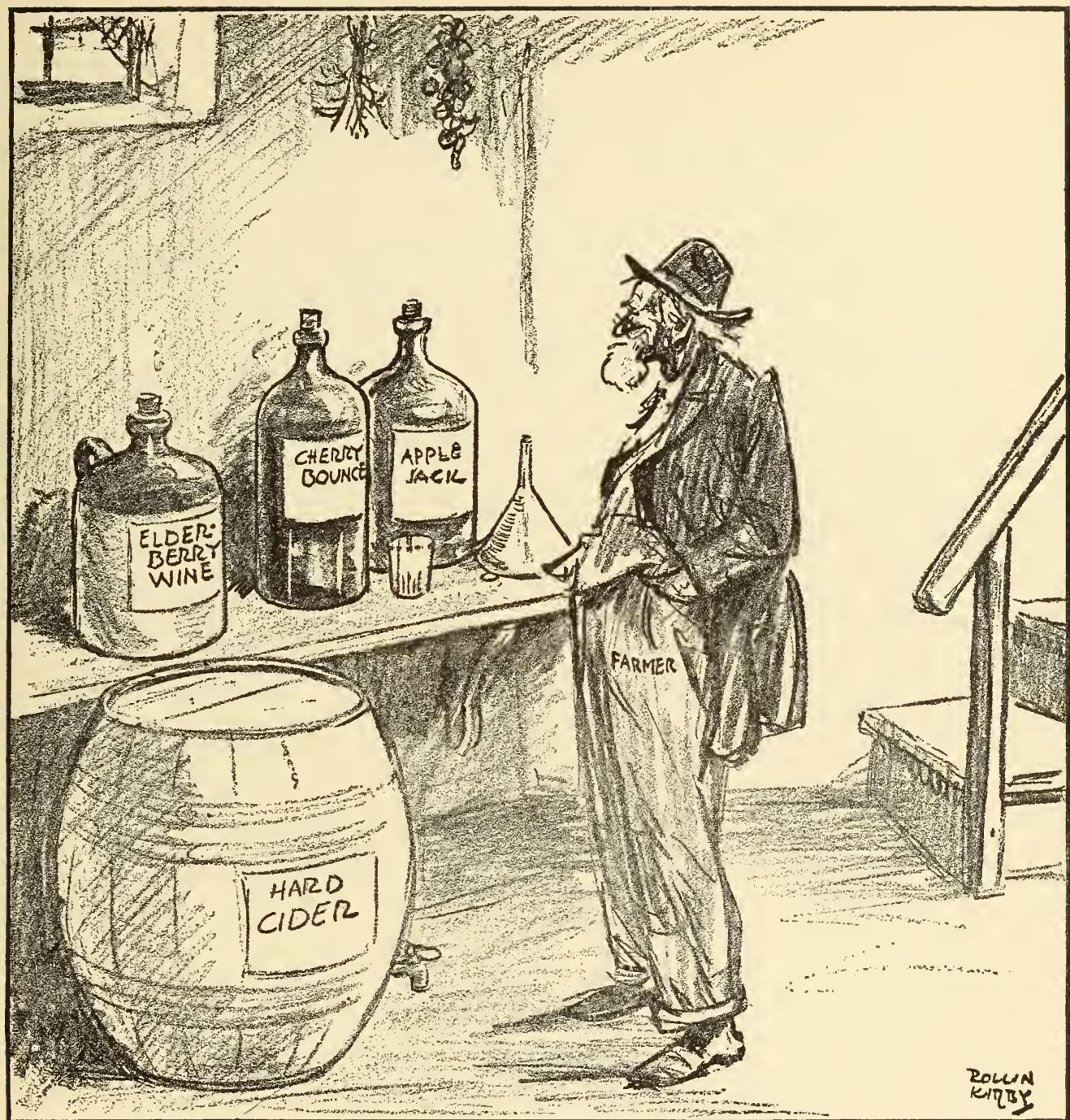
*Ibid.*

Cleveland, March 17.—At the close of the eighth day of the largest unofficial referendum in history . . . the ballots at to-day's closing stood:

For modification .....	684,114
For repeal .....	447,322
For Prohibition .....	257,973

Of the dry states only three, Maine, Kansas, and South Carolina, showed a majority for Prohibition above the combined returns of those who want the dry laws either modified or repealed.

*Ibid.*, March 18



THE STRAW VOTE WAS PURELY URBAN

*March 19, 1926*

Chicago, Ill., April 27.—Assistant State's Attorney William McSwiggin, 26-year-old "hanging prosecutor" of Cook County's legal forces, was killed tonight when gangsters poured more than a hundred machine gun bullets into the automobile in which he and four other men were riding at Twelfth Street and Fifth Avenue, Cicero.

With him died James Doherty, who, with "Klondyke" O'Donnell, was noted as one of the most desperate of the Cicero beer-running leaders. A third man, Thomas Duffy, was seriously wounded.

*N. Y. Times*, April 28, 1926

The police theory is that McSwiggin was an innocent victim of Capone's wrath, which was directed against the other two victims, Thomas Duffy and James J. Doherty, for invading his bootlegging territory.

A raid last night on a resort said to be owned by Capone revealed another arsenal, consisting of a quantity of dynamite and firearms. Automatic rifle accessories, weapons and ammunition had been found in a previous raid at the home of Ralph Capone, a brother of Al. . . Disclosure to the State's Attorney of the names of the men to whom Alex Korecek, a hardware dealer, sold three automatic rifles has set the police on a new trail.

*Ibid.*, May 3

The six-foot Irish leader of an "outlaw" gang, a gang existing furtively in another "mob's" territory, stood at a south-side business corner, chatting with a newsboy.

"Oh, Spike," some one called from the street. The big fellow looked up into the muzzle of a rifle, thrust through the drawn curtains of a car. He flung the newsboy to the sidewalk and then dropped on top of him as the rat-tat-tat of an automatic rifle sent passersby running for shelter. Bullets fanned his coattails and left a neat horizontal design in the wall of the drug store behind him, but he wasn't hurt.

"Do you know who did it?" a friendly reporter asked him.

"Sure I do," he replied. "I could see Dash and Blank through the curtains. Those double-starred, asterisked hyphens have tried to bump me off twice this week."

But when the police questioned him he said: "Beat it! I ain't talking."

*Ibid.*, from a special article by George P. Stone, Sunday, May 9

Shooting literally "at the drop of the hat," eight robbers with machine guns and automatic pistols held up a United States mail truck near the center of Elizabeth, N. J., at 9:10 yesterday morning. Under cover of a spray of dum dum bullets that killed the truck driver and wounded his helper, a motorcycle policeman escort and a bystander, the robbers escaped with a registered mail estimated at as high as \$300,000 and said to be more than \$150,000. . . The crime was marked by the organization, the equipment and the ruthlessness of a "cutting-out" raid on the Western front.

*The World*, Oct. 15, 1926

Marion, Ill., Nov. 7.—Guns are blazing in "Bloody" Williamson County again, and the war between rival bootlegging gangs, each bent on controlling the illicit liquor traffic through political dominance, has broken out afresh after a temporary lull.

The latest victims are Mayor Jeff Stone, aged 51, of the village of Colp, situated three miles west of Herrin, and John Milroy, aged 21, also of Colp. They were shot down in the streets of the village last night. Police Chief Keith was slightly wounded.

They were slain by volleys fired at close range from rifles and machine guns in the hands of gangsters, who occupied four automobiles. Mayor Stone's body was fairly riddled with bullets, for which he was intended to be the sole target. There was no pursuit of the assassins as they drove away, leaving the mayor's body in the road.

Control of the bootleg liquor supply is at the bottom of the Birger-Shelton

hostilities. As one of the leaders of the rival gangs has said openly:

"After we together licked the Klan we split on the control of the liquor, and it won't end until one side or the other is killed off."

*N. Y. Times*, Nov. 8, 1926

Camden, N. J., Dec. 30.—In an automobile chase of seven miles along the Black Horse Pike, three men in a yellow roadster dealt death from machine guns early this morning. They killed two men and wounded three men and two women, one of the women seriously, before the fusillade, which aroused the countryside, had ended.

All of the victims were from Philadelphia and one of the dead men and all of the wounded men were said to have criminal records by the police, who attributed the shooting to a gang feud.

*Ibid.*, Dec. 31, 1928

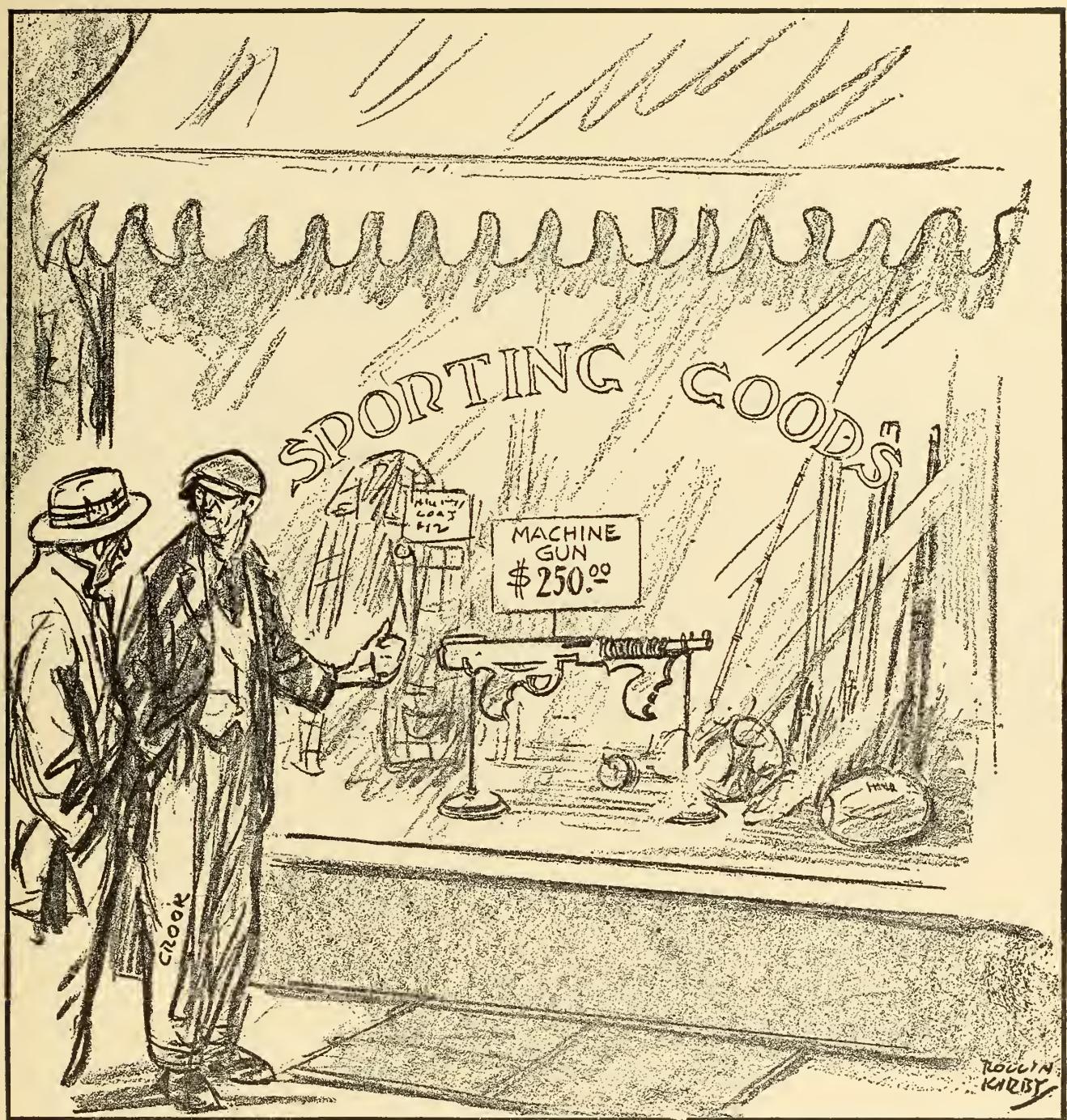
Chicago, Feb. 14.—Chicago gangland leaders observed Valentine's Day with machine guns and a stream of bullets and as a result seven members of the George (Bugs) Moran-Dean O'Banion North Side gang are dead in the most cold-blooded gang massacre in the history of the city's underworld.

The seven gang warriors were trapped in a beer-distributors' rendezvous at 2,122 North Clark Street, lined up against the wall by four men, two of whom were in police uniforms, and executed with the precision of a firing squad.

. . . . .  
The dead, the greatest in point of numbers since the Chicago gang killings began in 1924 with the assassination of Dean O'Banion, were the remnants of the "mob" organized by O'Banion, later captained by Hymie Weiss and Peter Gusenberg and recently commanded by George (Bugs) Moran.

One name loomed in the police investigation under way this afternoon and tonight. It was that of Alphonse (Scarface) Capone, gang leader extraordinary.

*Ibid.*, Feb. 15, 1929



"'AT'S THE BABY"

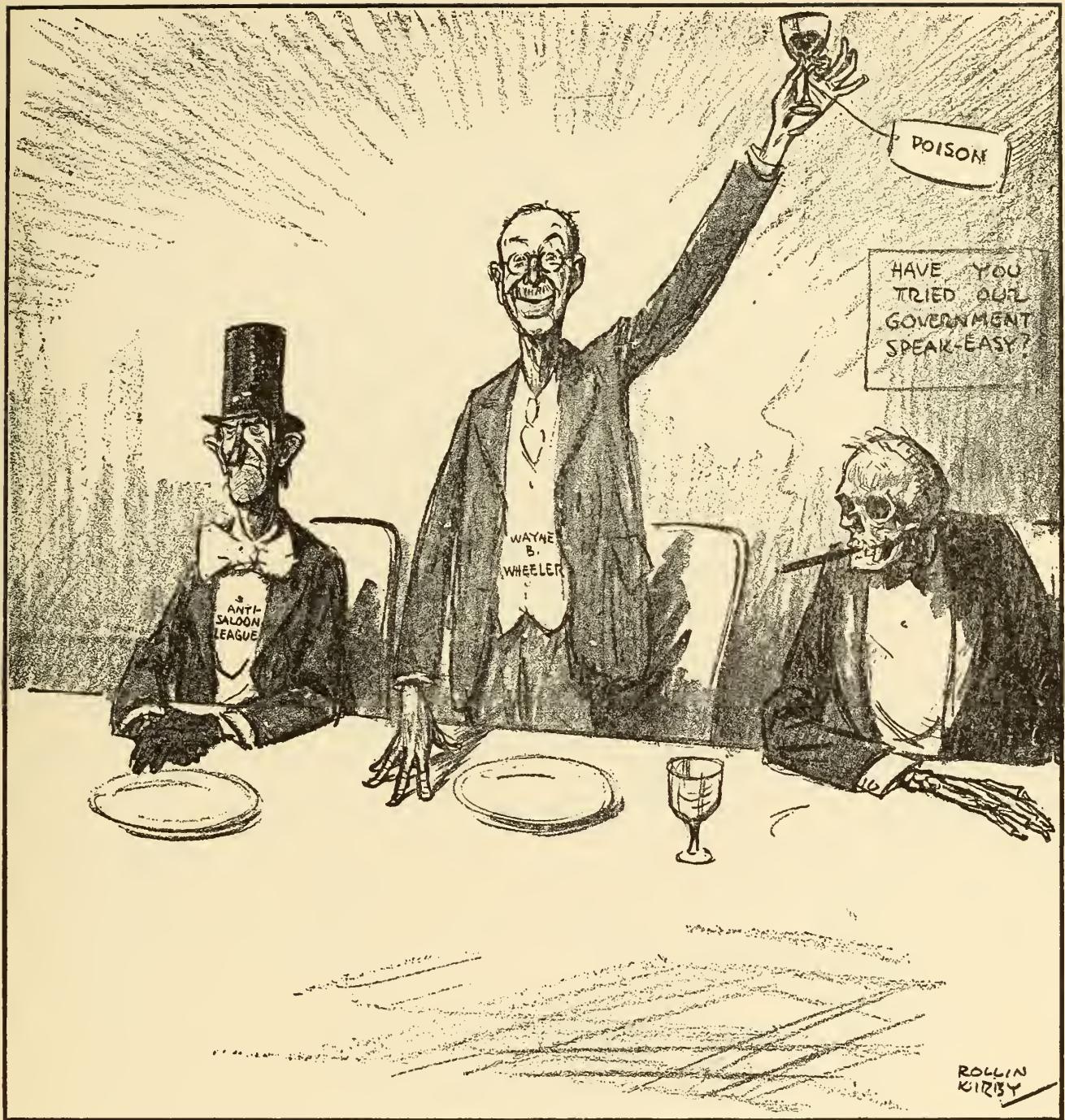
*October 17, 1926*

The new requirement is optional until April 1. The manufacturer of industrial alcohol may continue until then with the old formula No. 5, if the percentage of such alcohol is doubled. . . . After April 1 the formula will contain in addition a compound known as "alcohol Grade A", or oxidized kerosene, the taste and odor of which are said to be more offensive than those from the pyridine bases used in the old formula No. 5.

"The government," said Mr. Wayne B. Wheeler (General Counsel of the American Saloon League), "is under no obligation to furnish the people with alcohol that is drinkable when the Constitution prohibits it. The person who drinks this industrial alcohol is a deliberate suicide. . . . The very fact that men will gamble with their lives to get a drink shows how deeply this habit was fixed on the people under the old license system. To rout out a bad habit like that costs many lives and long years of effort."

*New York Times*, Dec. 30, 1926

The story of the government speakeasy came out, as *The World* put it editorially, "by accident, and it has been most embarrassing." In December, 1926, Mrs. Claudia E. Stone sued to break the 21-year lease of a studio at 14 E. 44th St. to Mrs. Gussie Berman and her son, Dr. Isidor Berman, who sublet the studio to Ralph W. Bickie, federal agent. In the course of hearings, in particular on Dec. 20 and Jan. 27, the story of the Bridge-Whist Club came out in testimony by Bickie and A. Bruce Bilaski, head of the undercover operators. It appears they ran the place as a speakeasy, had wholesale bootleggers raided while making deliveries. Finally they sold the place, collected for it, and raided it the next day. "Mr. Bilaski testified unhesitatingly that Bickie acted under his direction and approval in leasing the place for this purpose, and that the whole transaction, as well as the purchase" (sic) "of bootleg liquor, was with the full knowledge and consent of the U. S. Government and the Secretary of the Treasury." (*World*, Jan. 27.) Incidentally, a financial loss was officially reported.



"HERE'S HOW!"

*January 4, 1927*

Disclaiming any direct information, but with an air of conviction, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler declared last night (in a speech delivered at the regular meeting of the Riverside Republican Club) it is his firm belief President Coolidge will not again be a candidate.

In frank terms the President of Columbia University discussed the third term issue, asserting it would be fatal to have it raised again, and declaring that common sense dictates that the President declare his unwillingness to allow his name to go before the 1928 convention.

*The World*, Feb. 8, 1927

"I have been saying for some time," said Senator Moses (R., N. H.), one of the few to comment publicly, "that President Coolidge will not run again. I base my opinions upon the reasons given by Dr. Butler and upon other fundamental reasons which Dr. Butler failed to mention. Of course, I do not assume to speak for the President in this matter, and of course I am not voicing the sentiment of my state, because of course we are for Mr. Coolidge."

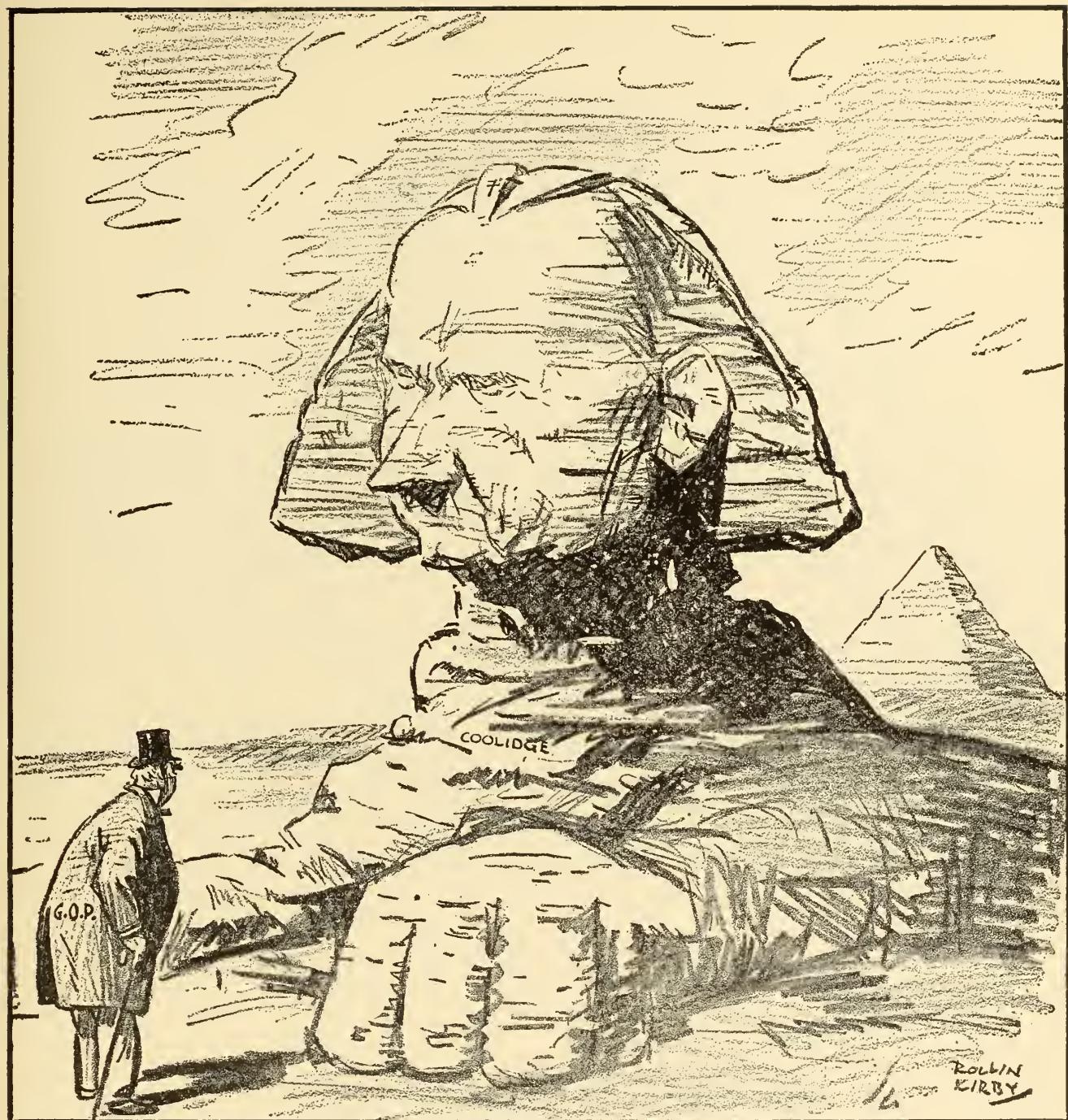
*Ibid.*, Feb. 9

If Lincoln had finished a second instead of a first term with the Civil War raging, there would have been good argument for another term. But to-day, instead of a crisis, we have tranquillity and Mr. Coolidge.

Editorial Comment, *The World*,  
Feb. 10

United States Senator Frank B. Willis of Ohio, another speaker (at the 41st annual Lincoln dinner of the National Republican Club in the Waldorf-Astoria), scored the suggestion recently made by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler that President Coolidge should not be considered eligible for another nomination. Although he did not refer to Dr. Butler by name, Senator Willis said such suggestions proceed ordinarily either from Democrats or from "Republicans who themselves desire to be candidates."

*World*, Feb. 18



THIRD TERM?

February 10, 1927

Chicago, April 2.—The National Guard may be called upon to insure that voters in the mayoralty election Tuesday can cast their ballots unmolested. Adjutant-General Black was told by Gov. Len Small at Springfield to-day to go to Chicago and judge whether that extremity is justified. Sheriff Charles E. Graydon is fearful of serious disorder. . . .

William Hale Thompson, Republican, is responsible for most of the fireworks. . . . He has more than an even chance to win if the Tribune's straw vote means anything. . . . The answer is one word, "Prohibition". The oleaginous Bill stands on a dripping platform. When he retired as Mayor he left 7,000 saloons operating. Mayor Dever closed more than 3,000. Democratic ward leaders pleaded with the Mayor (in vain) to use the police to catch robbers and not to bear down on Democratic saloon-keepers.

Special Dispatch to *The World*  
(April 3, 1927)

Chief of Police Collins, who is for Mayor Dever, has taken unusual precautions to stop violence and balk gunmen who have in the past intimidated election officials and voters. There will be 105 automobile squads, twenty-five armed with machine guns, which will patrol the districts in which trouble may come.

The squads were out on the Lake front, practicing with their machine guns this morning. The 2d, 3d and 4th wards\* will vote under a masked array of police guns.

*Ibid.*, April 4

Chicago, April 5.—William Hale Thompson, Republican candidate for Mayor, was elected to his third term to-day. . . . The final figures show Thompson leading . . . by 83,072. . . . Despite the political bitterness, police said the election was the most orderly in seventeen years, largely due to the fact that 4,000 policemen guarded the polls and cars with machine guns cruised from precinct to precinct on the watch for trouble. There were a number of arrests for minor disorders, two Democratic clubs were bombed and a polling place and an ex-service men's club shot up, but no one was hurt.

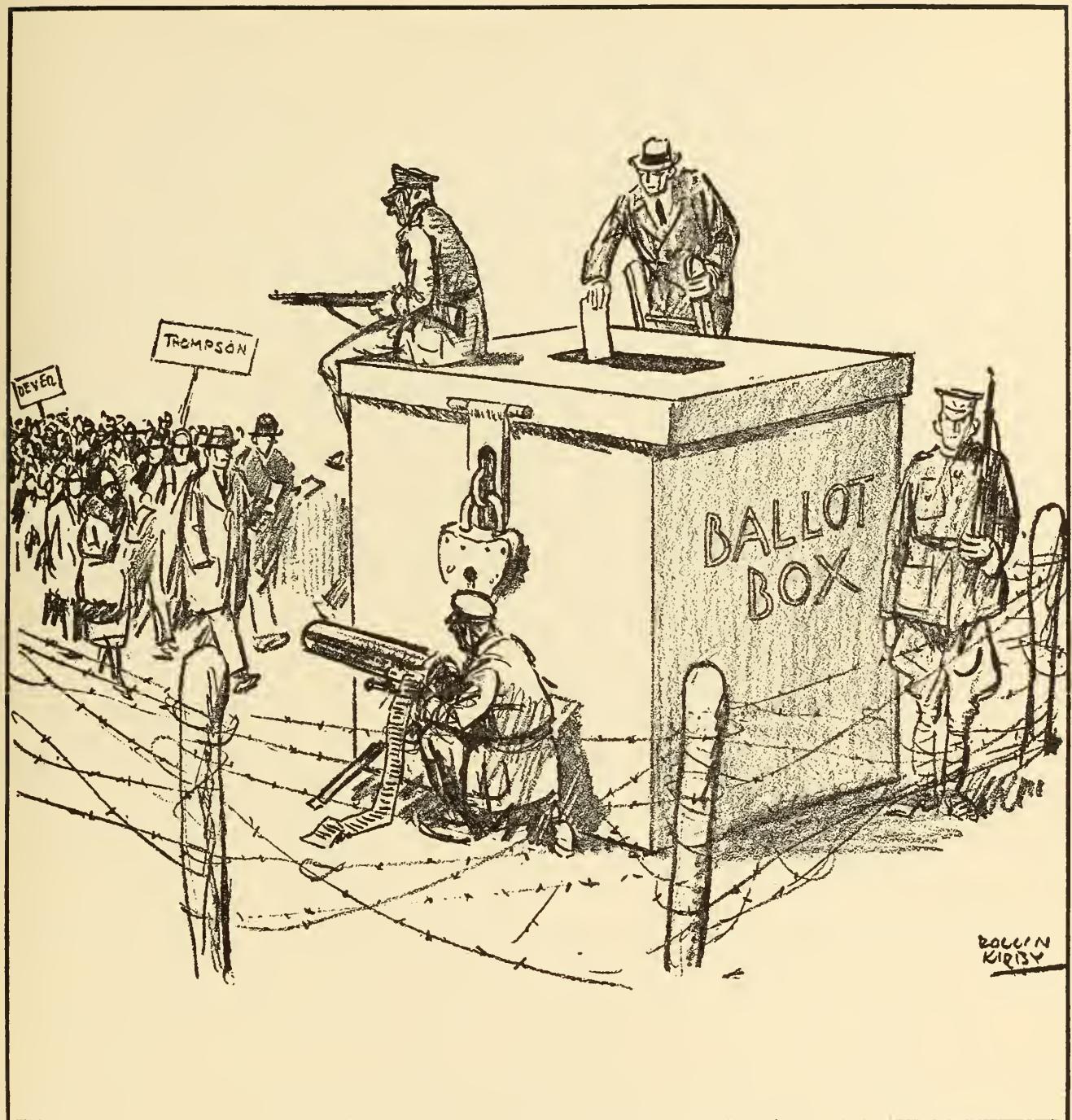
. . . . .

A wet platform and an "open town" were largely responsible for Thompson's victory. The split of the Cook County Democracy . . . had its effect in the returns.

The almost solid Negro vote for Thompson helped swell his totals. Religious and race issues were dragged in by Thompson and made the most of.

*Ibid.*, April 6

\* The bulk of the black population of Chicago was contained in these three wards: a territory bounded by 22nd Street, 47th Street, the Lake, and the River.



CHICAGO HOLDS AN ELECTION

*April 4, 1927*

Le Bourget, France, May 21: A flash in the still night—a swift curve like a night bird, then around from behind a hangar the same as any little airplane bus, Capt. Charles A. Lindbergh dropped upon the none too well lighted Le Bourget field at 10:21 to-night (5:21 New York time). He made as perfect a landing as if he had gone up ten minutes before on a known field. . . . The first of the breathless mob racing across the field reached him as he shoved his head across out of the cockpit . . . he widely grinned his inextinguishable grin. . . . "Well, here we are. . . . Who, me? Oh, I'm all right."

Special Cable to *The World* (By Arno Dosch-Fleurot)



Never did man look less like the popular idea of a Colonel, less like a figure fresh from being decorated by the Kings of Great Britain and Belgium and by the Republic of France. And never did man, unused to cheering crowds and ponderous speeches of praise, ever handle himself more simply.

He had swung in great circles over the fleet, as it lay at Quarantine, waiting for him to alight in the seaplane which had brought him from Mitchell Field. . . . Now, riding like a new form of peace-time admiral at the head of his strange fleet, he saw Manhattan, saw the paper already like a steady snow-storm, drifting lazily in the air to the height of building tops.

Eight thousand police came along a single line of march, and even that number proved inadequate at times. . . . Yet there was little confusion. . . .

None of that Lindbergh saw. He stood in an open automobile, making his characteristic half salute of response to the unending roar of human voices which

followed him as if through a cave of the winds. . . . And Lindbergh's mother, a gracious, almost bashful woman, riding close behind her son. . . .

*The World*, June 14 (Oliver H. P. Garrett)

Col. Lindbergh's schedule in New York, June 13:

11 A. M.—At Mitchell Field changes to army amphibian plane.

11:30—Alights in New York Harbor and is taken aboard steamer Macom to review marine parade.

1 P. M.—Lands at Pier A to be escorted by column of troops to City Hall.

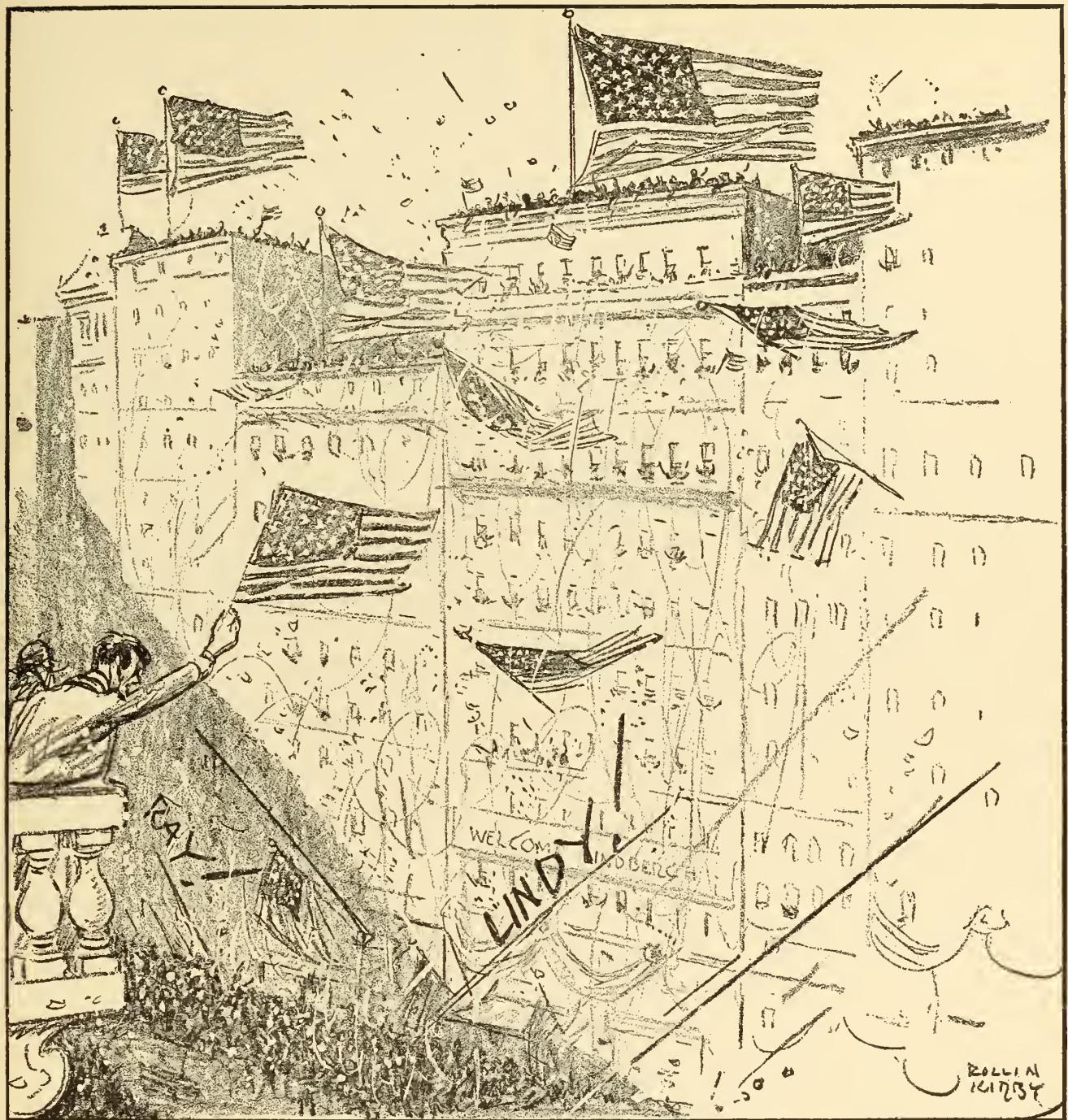
1:30 P. M.—Welcomed at City Hall by Mayor Walker and received the City's medal.

2:00—Proceeds with escort through Lafayette Street, Ninth Street and Fifth Avenue to Eternal Light in Madison Square.

3:00—Places wreath at Eternal Light in memory of War dead.

3:15—Passed through halted, open column of troops up Fifth Avenue to Central Park.

3:45—Welcomed and decorated with the State Medal of Valor by Gov. Smith in Central Park. Reviews troops.



SOCIAL NOTE: MRS. C. A. LINDBERGH AND SON CHARLES ARE  
VISITING FRIENDS IN NEW YORK

*June 14, 1927*

Detroit, Michigan, May 25.—Announcement of a new Ford car was made by officials of the Ford Motor Company to-day in a statement asserting that it would be "superior in design and performance to any low-priced, light car."

*Times*, May 26, 1927

There will be an effort, it is said, to begin quantity production by October 1, but Barron doubts that any such production as was possible with the old model T will be possible before November.

Ford's factories, meanwhile, look like huge trade schools with foremen and workers being instructed in the manufacture and adjustment of the new parts. Barron reiterates the impression, current hitherto, that the Model A will be a three-speed forward gear-shift type and will have four-wheel brakes.

*Ibid.*, Aug. 30

During the last ten days some 4,000 employees have been added to the Ford plants, bringing the total to more than 62,800.

*Ibid.*, Sept. 25

Henry Ford's dazzling baby, reared at a cost of one hundred million or more, opened on Broadway to standing room only. It was as remarkable a performance as this city ever has seen. To-day the show moves to Madison Square Garden. The Yankee Stadium would be better.

At least 200,000, perhaps more, examined her appraisingly between 10 A. M. and last midnight. There were only twenty-two models in fourteen dis-

play rooms throughout the greater city. Each drew spectators thick as flies around molasses.

Gone was the stale Ford joke, gone the flapping fenders. Here was something worthy of dignity and self-respect, a solid, self-propecting thing not at all ridiculous in beauty of line and color. The doors closed with a thud, not a tinny rattle.

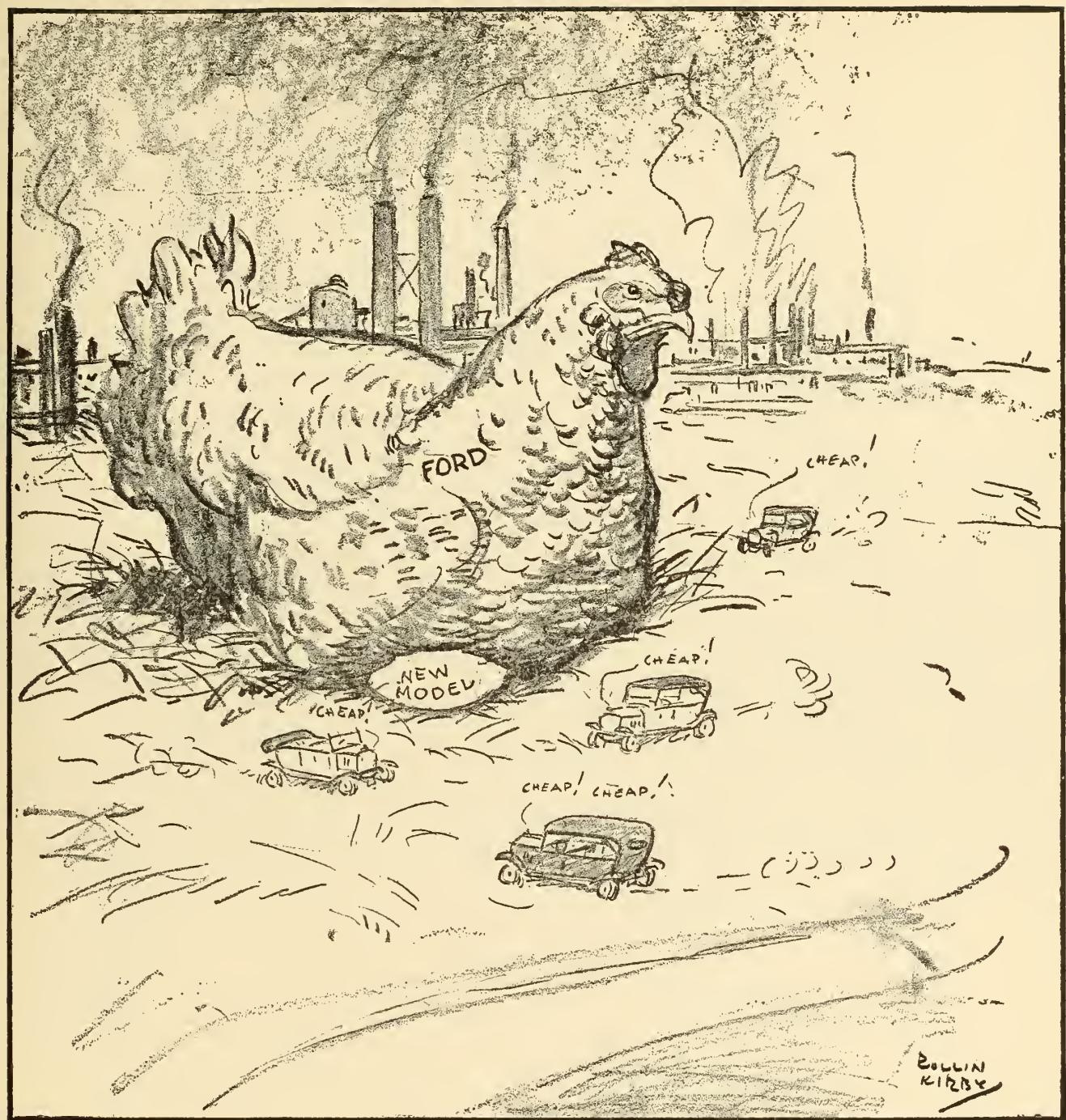
"How can Ford make this for \$385?" marvelled a roadster's admirer.

*The World*, Dec. 3, 1927

"It is a remarkable piece of machinery, but it isn't a Ford, because the Ford was an educational institution as well as a machine. The old Ford, the old, black, rusty, cantankerous, obstinate, sputtering Ford, brought wisdom to many fools and made many wise men go raving, tearing mad. This new lily of the valley isn't going to teach us anything. It looks as if it would run indefinitely without complaint, which is all wrong. It is made for security and comfort, which is also all wrong. Where is the gas tank? Out in front where it can be reached. Where is the timer? Out in front where it can no longer bark your knuckles. Where are the brake-bands? In a ridiculously exposed position where their value as trainers of character and refined language is completely lost.

"We are degenerating. We are entering a period of Roman luxury. The new Ford is a garage car. Back to the pioneer days when we threw sand under the fan belt and tightened the horn with a dime."

From the editorial "It's a Girl",  
*N. Y. Evening Post*, Dec. 3.  
(Written by Robert Littell)



## HATCHING

September 7, 1927

Paris, Sept. 13.—The Washington Government may find on its hands a really difficult problem in straightening out the tariff tangle in France.

The Foreign Office to-night sent word to the Embassy that a reply to its protests against the new rates would be delivered to-morrow.

France wants something in return for granting us most-favored-nation treatment. However, it is entirely likely that temporary relief from the weight of the new tariff rates on American imports will be accorded pending treaty negotiations. This relief may take the form of imposing minimum rates as fixed in connection with the new Franco-German trade treaty instead of the maximum rates which apply as from Sept. 6 in a number of cases.

However much it may represent a departure from former practice, the French seem to think there is no reason why America should charge up to 100 per cent on imports from France and expect to pay only a small percentage of that rate on exports to France.

Special to *The New York Times*, Sept. 14. By Edwin L. James



"BUT, MONSIEUR, WHERE DOES IT BEND?"

*October 4, 1927*

Chicago, May 25.—Mayor Thompson to-day won control of the School Board with the election of J. Lewis Coath as President and John A. English as Vice President.

*New York Times*, May 26

Chicago, Oct. 13.—William McAndrew to-day was charged with being a tool of the English-Speaking Union by John J. Gorman, lawyer and former Representative, at the trial of the suspended Superintendent of Schools before the Board of Education. Mr. Gorman was appointed by Mayor Thompson to investigate the history textbooks now in use. . . .

To-day he read from the report . . . concentrating on those written by David S. Muzzey, "American History" and "The American People" issued in 1925 and 1927, respectively. . . . "Most of the books not only omitted but also distorted and minimized the facts hitherto held important in American histories," Mr. Gorman said.

"In each of these was a clearly defined tendency to endeavor to unite Great Britain and the United States. They showed definitely seeds of the Rhodes scholarship, the Carnegie Foundation and the English-Speaking Union."

*Ibid.*, October 14

Frederick Bausman, former Supreme Court justice of the State of Washington, will take the stand at the trial on Wednesday. . . . Mr. Bausman is the author of an article in The American Mercury for October. The article is entitled "Under Which Flag," and in it the writer declares that millions are spent to spread the doctrines of Britain in the United States.

*Ibid.*, October 17

One prospective star witness (H. L. Mencken) . . . declined to testify to-day, while preparations were under way for the fourth hearing. . . .

"That is certainly a good show Mayor Thompson is running over there in Chicago," was the way Mr. Mencken referred to the McAndrew trial. "I would like very much to go over and see it, but cannot possibly spare the time now."

"Mayor Thompson said: 'My advisers' idea was to run McAndrew out on small stuff, such as spitting on the ceiling.' But I said 'No, the issue was "America First." Let him go to trial on that.'" Mr. Mencken quoted.

"Now if they have actually caught McAndrew spitting on the ceiling, as the Mayor intimates, there is no pro-British in his make-up. Spitting is peculiarly an American habit. Americans always spit on the ceiling when they can, or on the walls when they cannot reach the ceiling."

*Ibid.*, October 19

"England beguiled us into war, took all the spoils of it and did not want to pay her debts."

"During your travels, did you have occasion to observe whether England spread propaganda in this country?" asked counsel.

"I did," Mr. Bausman replied. "I thought there was a great deal of it in the schools."

"Where else did you notice evidences of pro-British propaganda?"

"In the public libraries. In literature, generally. There was a scandalous pamphlet written by a Massachusetts man named Peabody. It was a scandalous document holding we did nothing in the World War and that England should pay us no debts, that she owed us none. . . ."

"What did you find in the libraries with regard to British influence?" the lawyer asked.

The witness held up a small pamphlet.

"The American Library Association issues current pamphlets under the title 'Reading with a purpose,' he said. "This particular pamphlet has the sub-title 'The Europe of Our Day,' and is written by Herbert Adams Gibbons of Princeton, N. J.

"I saw recommended in the book 'England' by Dean Inge of St. Paul's. It is the most contemptuous book on our country I have ever read. Dean Inge terms us Shylocks, eager to grab Canada from the British Empire. Another approved book is by a Dr. Davis, a most biased crank, who assailed America's motives in the war. Another book recommended in the library pamphlet was written by Carlton J. Hayes of Columbia University, whose history has recently been condemned by the Veterans of Foreign Wars." . . . . .

"There is an association in this country called the English-Speaking Union. (Superintendent McAndrew is a member) . . . England maintains in New York an English bureau of information which sends out an amazing amount of

literature, all of it political. I get gobs of it in my mail."

*Ibid.*, October 20

Testimony of the Hon. Frederick Bausman

#### TELEGRAM

Chicago, Ill., October 27, 1927

Mayor Alfred N. Phillips  
Stamford, Connecticut

Will you join in the establishment of the America First foundation, a national organization for better citizenship, based on loyalty and patriotism, with a nationwide educational program to teach the constitution of the United States and respect for our form of government and a thorough knowledge of its fundamental laws and to build the coming generation, native and foreign born, into sturdy defenders of American ideals. Membership fee of ten dollars.

William Hale Thompson

REPLY No. 1—TELEGRAM

October 28, 1927

Hon. William Hale Thompson  
Mayor of Chicago, Ill.  
Telegram received stop Did you say membership fee or membership free  
Alfred N. Phillips, Jr.,  
Mayor of Stamford, Conn.

REPLY No. 2—TELEGRAM

Mayor William Thompson  
Chicago, Ill.

Replying to your ten dollar fee or is it free wire Stop Have you yet burned that tricky British book Alice in Wonderland? You ought to be warned that those tricky Britishers may have some pretty mean propaganda against you in it Stop It is surprising how tricky they are in even writing this up before you were born Stop Maybe the old King himself did it Stop Maybe they meant the people of Chicago in calling it Alice in Wonderland Stop Here is what those tricky Britishers said in that book perhaps meaning you Stop You are old Father William, the young man said, and your hair has become very white, And yet you incessantly stand on your head, Do you think at your age it is right? In my youth, Father William replied to his son, I feared it might injure the brain; But now that I'm perfectly sure I have none, why I do it again and again.

Alfred N. Phillips, Jr.  
Mayor of Stamford, Conn.



"IF I CATCH YOU INSIDE THE CITY LIMITS I'LL RUN YOU IN"

*October 22, 1927*



# The World

Y, JANUARY 4, 1928.

IN TWO SECTIONS  
SECTION ONE

• • • • TWO CENTS In Greater New York THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

INDBERGH DROPS  
ON HONDURAS  
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the Police and  
Army Fail to  
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Kellogg's Proposal to France  
for an All-Nation Treaty

"Renouncing War" Is  
Made Public

URGES BRIAND TO JOIN  
IN "IMPRESSIVE EXAMPLE"

French See Difficulties, Due to  
Obligations Under Geneva  
Covenant

RESUMING Command in Nica-  
ragua With Many More Marines



Reinforcements to Be Sent So  
Election Can Be Held,  
State Department  
Announces

COL. GULICK, IN CHARGE,  
DIDN'T ASK FOR THEM

Planes and All Other Equipment  
Red—Protests



"DO I HEAR FIRING?"

January 16, 1928

“Our country has deliberately undertaken a great social and economic experiment, noble in motive and far-reaching in purpose. It must be worked out constructively.”

Herbert Hoover, in his reply to Senator Borah's Questionnaire to Candidates. Mr. Hoover had announced his candidacy on February 12, about eight years too late for any enthusiastic editorial backing from *The World*.



"BUCK UP, YOU'RE A NOBLE FELLOW"

*February 23, 1928*

## I

Rapid City, South Dakota, Aug. 2.—To-day, the fourth anniversary of his succession to the Presidency, President Coolidge announced he would not seek another term.

In keeping with the customary paucity of statement, the President made the announcement without preface or comment and promptly hurried off to the seclusion of the Summer White House. Meanwhile, members of his staff were cautioned not to discuss it with anyone. The President's exact words were:

"I do not choose to run for President in Nineteen Twenty-Eight."

These words he had had typewritten on small strips, which he handed to the correspondents one by one.

The Northwest to-day is quite thickly populated with Coolidge bandwagon climbers who are feeling just a bit foolish.

*The World*, Aug. 3, 1927. Staff Correspondent William J. Crawford.

## II

"This is naturally the time to be planning for the future. The party will soon place in nomination its candidate to succeed me.

"To give time for mature deliberation I stated to the country on August 2 that I did not choose to run for President in 1928. My statement stands. No one should be led to suppose I have modified it. My decision will be respected.

"After I had been eliminated the party began, and should vigorously continue, the serious task of selecting another candidate from among the numbers of distinguished men available."

Full statement made on Dec. 6, as reported in *The World*

## III

Once again President Coolidge has reiterated his desire not to be a candidate for re-election.

He declined to-day to accede to a request of the Wyoming Republican State Control Committee that he "waive his personal preference and consent to continue for an additional four years that leadership which has brought honor and prosperity to this country."

He made known his declarations in a letter from his Secretary, Everett Sanders, to L. C. Hinkle, Chairman of the Committee. . . . "While he, of course, very greatly appreciates and thanks you for the expression of confidence, the President directs me to say that he must decline to grant the request of the committee."

Since then (his December statement) there has been nothing from the President, despite persistent talk in some quarters of "drafting" him as a candidate.

*The World*, March 22, 1928



"—THRICE PRESENTED HIM A KINGLY CROWN, WHICH HE  
DID THRICE REFUSE"—Julius Caesar

*March 24, 1928*

Washington, Mar. 2.—In one of his recurring attacks on the Catholic Church the Alabaman declared it would be "exceedingly dangerous to make Smith, a Catholic, President with the Mexican situation as it is" . . . Sir Esme Howard, the British Ambassador, also came under the fire of the Alabama Senator, who accused Sir Esme of conniving with the Knights of Columbus and the clergy of the Catholic Church to force the United States into war with Mexico. . . . He described Sir Esme as an "agent of the Roman Pope."

*N. Y. Times*, Mar. 3, 1927

Approximately 10,000 persons heard Thomas J. Heflin, United States Senator from Alabama, belabor Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York and the Knights of Columbus, whom he accused of working against their own country, in order to bring on war with Mexico . . . He accused the big dailies of America of being pro-Catholic, naming especially *The New York Times*, *The New York World*, and *The Chicago Tribune*.

The audience repeatedly yelled its approval of the sentiments expressed, especially when the Senator touched the flag and demanded of all present that they be 100 per cent Americans. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Illinois Civic League.

*Ibid.*, June 21, 1927

Washington, Jan. 18.—Senator Heflin's anti-Catholic crusade, striking mainly at Governor Smith of New York, hit a new peak in the Senate to-day.

Heflin, in familiar black frock coat, white vest and dangling eye-glasses, roared defiance of the "Roman Hierarchy" in a speech repeating much that he said last session, but elaborated into the charges that the Catholics were at the bottom of the Hearst forgeries. It was a plot to silence him, he said . . . "the cowardly, sneaking, infamous plans to associate me with the despicable Hearst Mexican Scandal . . . the direct result of a conspiracy on the part of certain Roman Catholics, to frame, injure and if possible to destroy me for my work in the Senate. . . ."

Then Heflin turned his guns on Governor Smith. "The Roman Catholic edict has gone forth to make Al Smith President," he shouted, waving his arms until his detachable cuffs protruded far below his coat sleeves. "God deliver this country from the rule of Al Smith and Tammany. Al Smith is its head. It was de-

nounced by Cleveland. Now it comes forth with Al Smith, wringing wet. I warn my party against nominating him. The Republicans can defeat him with anybody. . . . Every public man in this Senate who supports him will never come back to this Capitol."

*The World*, Jan. 19  
(Elliott L. Thurston)

Washington, Jan. 19.—By a vote of thirty-five to one the Democrats of the Senate to-day voted confidence in the leadership of Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, who yesterday rebuked Senator Heflin of Alabama for the latter's attacks on the Catholic Church and Governor Smith of New York.

*N. Y. Times*, Jan. 20, 1928

Philadelphia, Feb. 11 (AP).—United States Senator Thomas J. Heflin of Alabama attacked what he termed the Catholic influence in America in an address before Klansmen in the Metropolitan Opera House to-night. A squad of fourteen marines and sailors surrounded him on the platform as a guard—Senator Heflin was wildly cheered when he appeared on the stage.

"You have come," Senator Heflin said, "despite the warning that bombs would be thrown at me if I appeared on the stage here."

A feature of the program was a demonstration by a hooded Klansman in full regalia who entered the stage while the auditorium was dark, except for a spotlight that followed the robed figure. He stood by the cross and recited a tribute to the Klan.

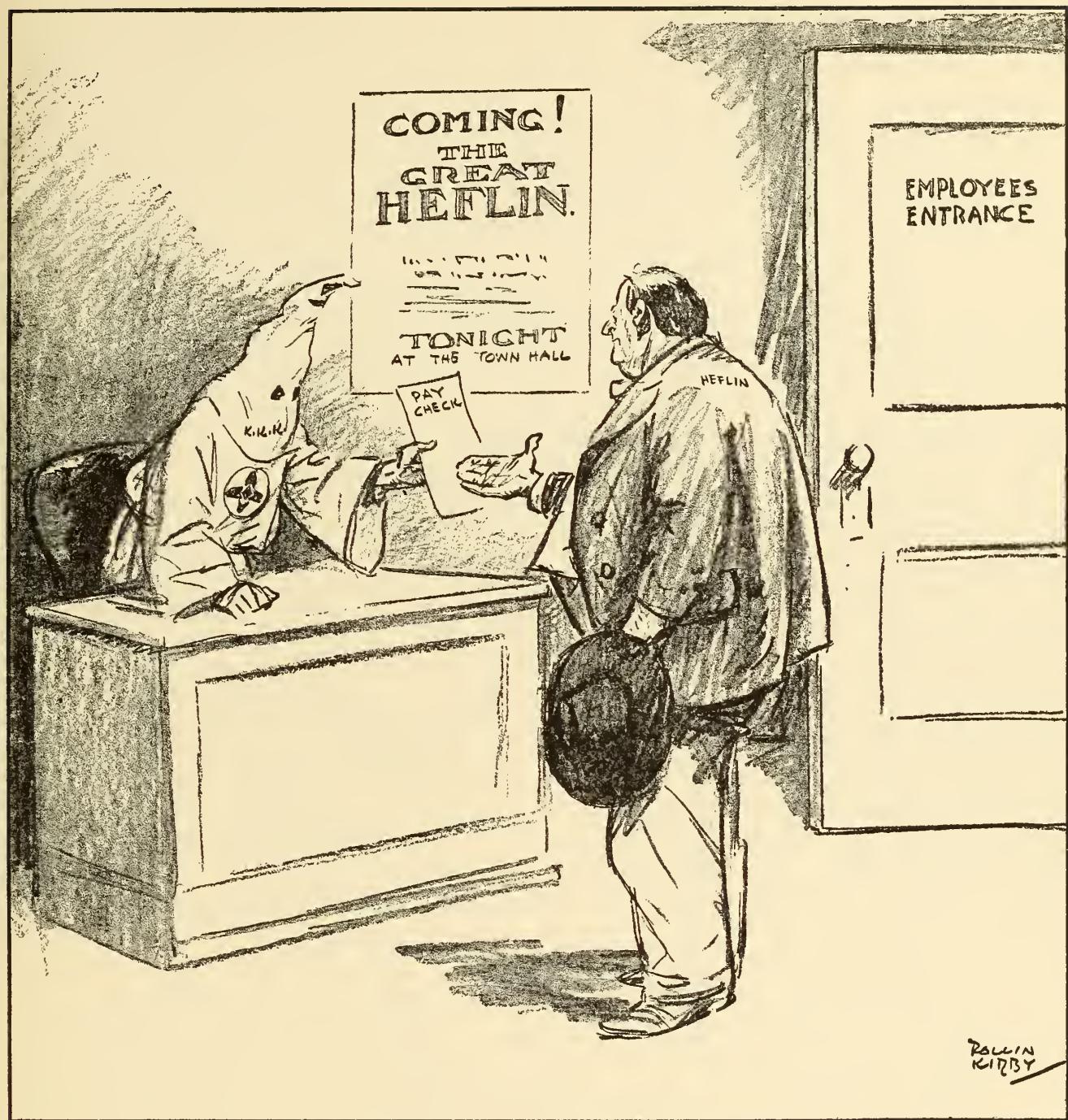
*Ibid.*, Feb. 12

Chicago, March 24 (AP).—Governor Alfred E. Smith will never be President of the United States "if right thinking Americans can help it," said Senator Heflin of Alabama to-night before an audience at Lecture Hall in the Coliseum. . . .

*Ibid.*, Mar. 25

Washington, April 13.—Charging that the campaign fund of Governor Alfred E. Smith in the contest for the Democratic Presidential nomination was the "largest and most corrupt ever used in a Presidential race," Senator Heflin of Alabama, in a Senate speech to-day, demanded that Senator Borah of Idaho reintroduce his resolution for an investigation of Presidential campaign funds.

*Ibid.*, April 14



"YOU DONE GOOD, SENATOR"

*June 2, 1928*

The briefest introductions will serve for most members of this choir of archangels.

**MILLER, THOMAS WOODNUTT**, Alien Property Custodian 1921-25.

In March 1925 he resigned his post, and was succeeded by F. C. Hicks. In October of that year he was indicted for conspiracy to defraud the government in the American Metal Company case. The first trial fell through, but in March 1927 he was convicted, fined \$5000, and sentenced to eighteen months in Atlanta.

**DENBY, EDWIN**, Secretary of the Navy, 1921-24.

Under him the navy oil reserves were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, a step which President Coolidge finally reversed in August 1927. Unfortunate acquiescence is the most Mr. Denby has been blamed for.

**KNAPP, Mrs. FLORENCE E. S.**, elected Secretary of State in the New York elections of 1924.

Mrs. Knapp was convicted in May 1928 of Grand Larceny in the first degree, in having caused to be issued and having diverted to her own use an unearned census pay check for \$2,875.06. She served a brief sentence in the Albany County jail.

**NEWBERRY, TRUMAN HANDY**, like Denby, a Detroit man.

An early precursor of Smith and Vare, by his victory over Henry Ford in the senatorial election of 1918, he precipitated one of the greatest political scandals of the century. Henry Ford charged corruption, involving the expenditure of what in those days were considered rather excessive sums of money. Both the primaries and regular elections were investigated. The final recount in 1921 gave him the election with a plurality of 4,334 over Ford; but meanwhile he had been convicted (March 1920) under the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, and sentenced to two years in prison.

Newberry staunchly refused to resign, though he stayed off the floor of the Senate until his lawyer, Secretary Hughes, succeeded in reversing his conviction in the United States Supreme Court. This decision (May 2, 1921) was unanimous, though the court split 5-4 as to the technical reasons for reversal, some holding that Congress did not have the power to regulate the primaries, hence the Act under which he was convicted was unconstitutional, and others holding that Congress did have the power to regulate Senatorial primaries, but that there was an error in the submission of the case to the jury that warranted a new trial. Mr.

Newberry now resumed his seat, and the following January the Senate confirmed him in it by a vote of 46-41. After the presidential elections, however, he resigned and retired to an honorable position in the automobile world. Governor Groesbeck appointed James G. Couzens, Mayor of Detroit, to fill his unexpired term.

**HAYS, WILLIAM HARRISON**, Film Czar.

Mr. Hays got his start in Indiana, where he was so successful as Republican State Chairman in 1916 that he became National Chairman in 1920. He managed the Harding campaign ("But, boys, get the money!"), and was rewarded with the Postmaster-Generalship. He resigned in January 1922, and accepted the Presidency of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America. His connection with the Ohio Gang has never been fully investigated. He testified in 1924 that he knew nothing of the transfer in 1921 of the oil reserves; and he forgot to mention the bonds Mr. Sinclair had given or lent him towards the payment of the 1920 deficit, for he said he had only \$75,000 from Mr. Sinclair, a statement which four years later he amended to a total of \$260,000, of which \$100,000 was paid back.

**THOMPSON, WILLIAM HALE**, Mayor of Chicago.

This worthy gentleman has already been given a good deal of space on pages 74 and 82.

**SMITH, Col. FRANK L.**, Senator-Elect from Illinois.

The primary scandal began with Senator Caraway's charges in June 1926. Smith admitted even before election that he had received a campaign gift of \$125,000 from Samuel Insull, Illinois power magnate. The Senate referred his credentials to the Reed Committee, whose charges he refused to answer till he should be seated. The Senate then voted to refuse him his seat.

**STEPHENSON, D. C.**, Grand Dragon of the Indiana Klan, organizer of the Klan in 21 northern states.

A natural born salesman, and one of the men who made Indiana the Klan state in 1924. Subsequently he had a bit of a row with Imperial Wizard Evans. Then he spoiled a hitherto brilliant career, by assaulting or doing something unfortunate to an Indianapolis girl, who took poison and died. Stephenson was

tried for murder in October 1925, convicted, and imprisoned for life.

**SMALL, LENINGTON**, State Treasurer under Governor Lowden, and Governor of Illinois from 1921-28.

Governor Small was first elected with the support of Mayor Thompson, with whom he has usually been on good terms. With Lt. Governor Sterling and State Auditor Russell he was brought to trial for his administration as Treasurer, in which capacity he had kept part of the state funds in the "Grant Park Bank", it being charged that he used them to make money with in dealings with notes of Swift and of Armour, Chicago packing concerns. He was acquitted in 1922 of anything criminal, but he was subsequently ordered to account for \$1,000,000 in interest withheld from the state. The case was finally carried to the State Supreme Court, which upheld his liability for this amount, and denied motion for a rehearing (Feb. 1926).

**McCRAY, WARREN T.**, Governor of Indiana, 1921-24.

Governor McCray got into financial difficulties during his term of office, and was convicted in 1924 of using the mails to defraud, and was sentenced to serve a ten-year term in Atlanta. In justice to the G.O.P., it must be admitted that in this particular case it seems to have been purely a personal and private graft.

**SINCLAIR, HARRY FORD**, Oil Magistrate.

In this country it is rather hard to bring such a rich man to book. Mr. Sinclair was finally imprisoned in 1929 for three months for "contempt of the Senate", and an additional term of six months for jury shadowing.

**JACKSON, Major EDWARD**, Governor of Indiana, 1924-28.

Elected with Klan support, Governor Jackson was indicted in 1927, and tried for attempted bribery of Governor McCray in the appointment of the prosecutor of Marion County. Ex-Governor McCray and former Grand Dragon Stephenson were brought from prison; McCray testified that Jackson, then Secretary of State, had offered him \$10,000 and help in securing immunity, and Stephenson testified that he had put up the money. Jackson was acquitted on Feb. 16, 1928, Judge McCabe ruling that the prosecution had failed to show concealment up to the previous July, thus making the statute of limitations operative.

**FORBES, Col. CHARLES R.**, appointed by President Harding to head the newly-created Veterans' Bureau. Resigned in 1923 and was succeeded by Brig. Gen. G. T. Hines.

In 1925 Forbes and John W. Thompson, wealthy St. Louis contractor, were convicted at Chicago of having conspired to defraud the Government in contracts for soldiers' hospitals. Judge Carpenter handed down the usual sentences of 2 years and \$10,000, and denied motions for a new trial. The defendants nevertheless took the case to the circuit courts, but lost the appeal. Forbes began

his sentence at Leavenworth in March 1926.

**FALL, ALBERT BACON**, Senator from New Mexico, Secretary of the Interior, 1921-23.

Mr. Fall signed the leases of Teapot Dome and Elk Hills oil reserves, the transfer of which to his department was one of the first acts of the Harding administration. He resigned early in 1923. He weathered trials on several different counts, but could not escape conviction (1929) of receiving a \$100,000 bribe from Mr. Doheny.

**VARE, WILLIAM SCOTT**, Representative from Pennsylvania, and Senator-Elect.

The Vare primary scandal of 1926 was investigated by the Read Committee along with the case of Smith of Illinois; and in addition the election was contested by Wilson, Vare's democratic opponent. The case took longer than Smith's, but the Senate finally barred him by a vote of 58-22, in December 1929, at the same time ruling against Wilson. Governor Fisher appointed Mr. Joe Grundy, the tariff lobbyist, to fill the seat.



Pulitzer Prize Cartoon, 1928

"TAMMANY!"

September 24, 1928

**DAUGHERTY, HARRY MICAJAH**, Attorney-General, 1921-24.

Mr. Daugherty is generally credited with having secured the nomination of Warren G. Harding. He dominated the

Cabinet and the Department of Justice in the palmy days of Normalcy. He employed William J. Burns. There is a mass of testimony on this period in the newspapers of 1924, and in such books as *The Strange Death of President Harding*, by Gaston Means. As for Colonel

Miller, Mr. Daugherty was his co-defendant in the American Metal Co. case, but escaped conviction by one vote.

Mr. Daugherty stayed in the Cabinet till the end of March 1924, when President Coolidge was finally forced to suggest it might look better if he resigned.

St. Louis, October 11.—“But, my dear, our kind of people cannot vote for A. Smith. Fancy those people in the White House!”

This argument, delivered with an inflection of mixed surprise and amusement, has perhaps changed more votes in the corn-stalk and tobacco country than any other form of propaganda except the anti-Catholic crusade.

· · · · ·

Letters dealing with Governor and Mrs. Smith's social qualifications, though unsigned, come by mail, always postmarked from some large city, as well as by the midnight messengers. They are variously addressed to: “My dear Church Member” or “Dear Mrs. So and So.”

From *The Political Undertow*, by Charles Michelson, in *The World* for Oct. 12. This sort of thing was not altogether confined to naive sewing circles in the middle-west, either.



"I KNOW A GENTLEMAN WHEN I SEE ONE"

*October 21, 1928*

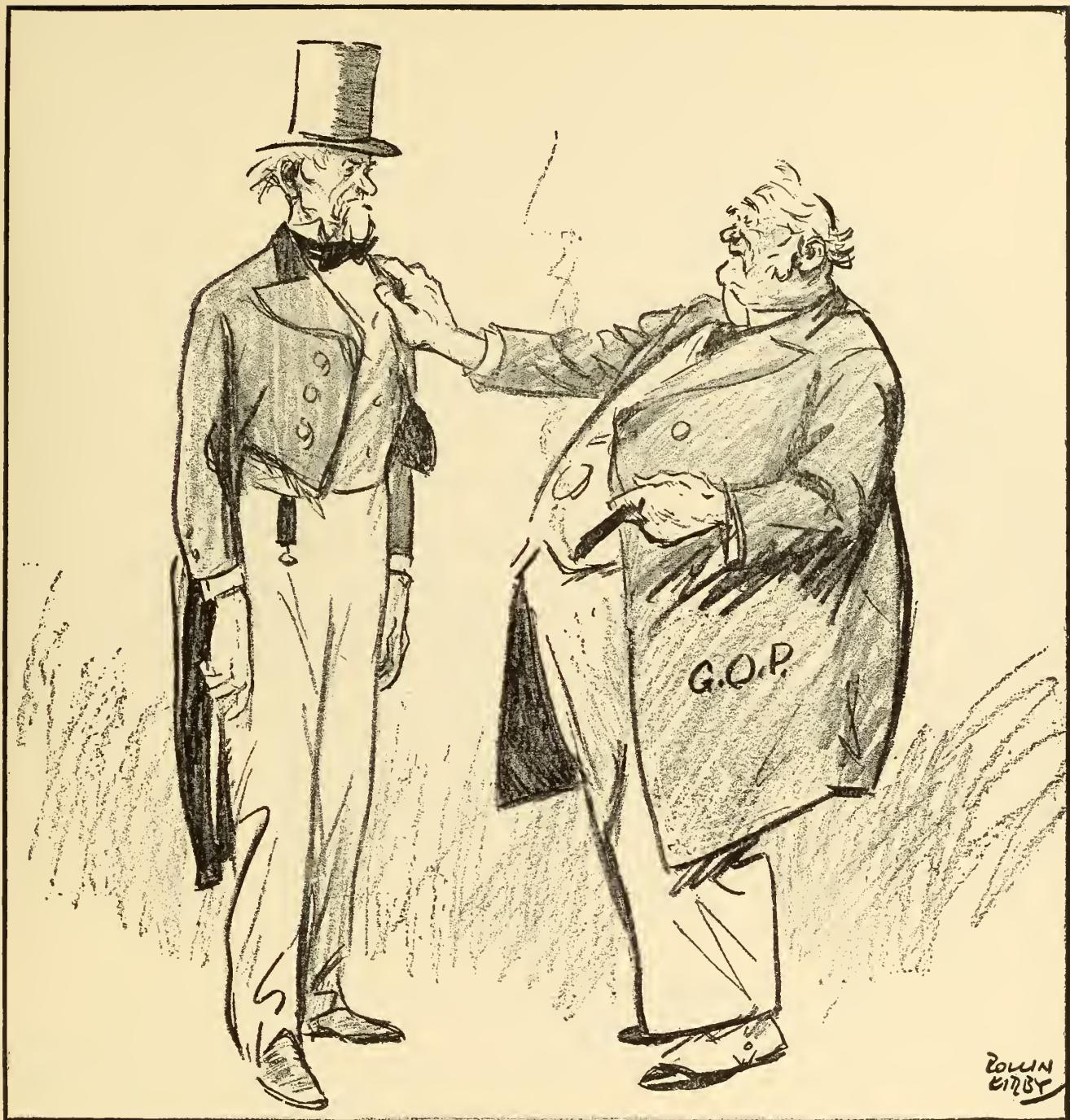
"It is not my purpose to enter upon a detailed recital of the great constructive measures of the past seven and a half years by which this has been brought about. It is sufficient to remind you of the restoration of employment to the millions who walked your streets in idleness; to remind you of the creation of the national budget systems . . . the creation of credit facilities and many other aids to agriculture, the building up of foreign trade . . . the making of super highways, super mines, better homes. . . .

"We have increased in home ownership, we have expanded the investments of the average man.

"In addition to these evidences of larger savings, our people are steadily increasing their spending for higher standards of living. . . . The slogan of progress is changing from the full dinner pail to the full garage."

"Prosperity is no idle expression. It is a job for every worker; it is the safety and safeguard of every business and every home. A continuation of the policies of the Republican Party is fundamentally necessary to the further advancement of this progress and the building up of this prosperity."

Herbert Hoover, speaking in Madison Square Garden, October 23, 1928



"NOBODY BUT ME CAN MAKE YOU RICH"

*October 28, 1928*

The entire West, dissatisfied farm states and all, gave their suffrages to Mr. Hoover in face of predictions that he would lose them on account of his opposition to the scheme of agricultural relief embodied in the McNary-Haugen bill.

*New York Times*, Nov. 8

Omaha, Nov. 5.—Hoover carried Nebraska to-day and carried the entire state Republican ticket with him. Charles W. Bryan, Democratic candidate for Governor, was defeated. Hoover also carried R. B. Howell, Republican, for Senator, to victory over Metcalfe. . . . On the face it looks like the women's vote overturned Nebraska and placed it in the Republican column by probably 100,000. The farm vote, which was supposed to be going to follow Senator G. W. Norris, seems to have refused to follow him.

*New York Herald Tribune*, Nov. 7  
Typical dispatch. Nebraska was one of the only two middle-western states conceded on Monday as doubtful.



"I THOUGHT YOU WERE REAL MAD"

*November 9, 1928*

It was . . . the room in which he had four times taken the oath as Chief Executive of the State. . . . He spoke of the growth of the State and its government in the quarter of a century of his experience, of his gratitude to all the State officials, of his sadness at leaving Albany.

Then he turned to the taller man beside him.

"Frank," he said, "I congratulate you. I hope you will be able to devote that intelligent mind of yours to the problems of this State."

He then congratulated Frank's mother, Mrs. James Roosevelt, who sat in the front row on the stage.

"My mother was on that platform with me for two inaugurations," he said rather wistfully.

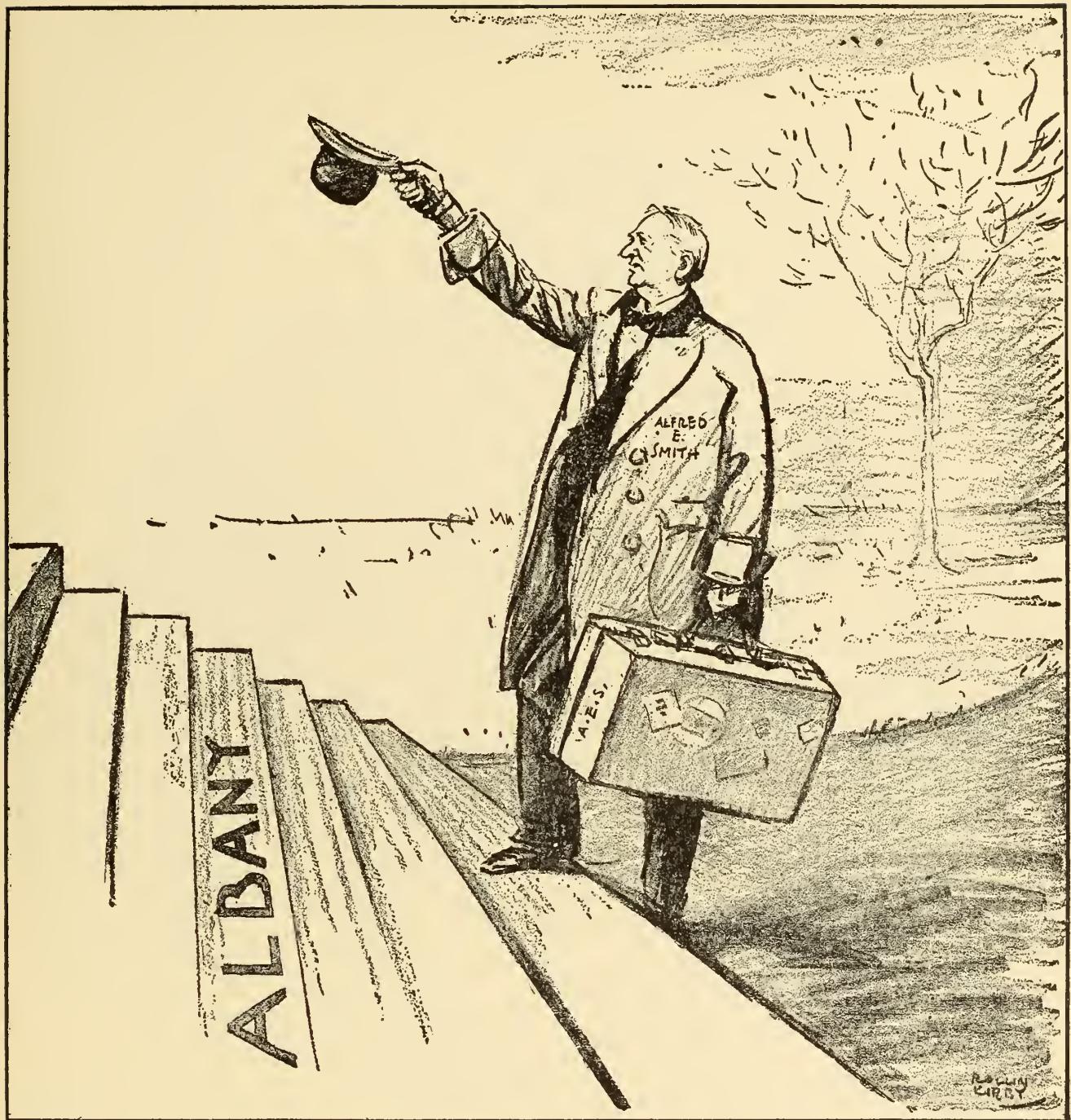
Then he wished all the Roosevelts and their children health and happiness, adding for the benefit of the latter, "I left you as many animals as I could."

• • • • •  
"Good-by, Governor," came the calls from the gathering on the platform.

"It's Al now," he called back, grinning. Then he added to his daughter, Mrs. John A. Warner:

"Don't call me too early in the morning, Emily. I'm out of a job now, and I can sleep late."

. Ernest K. Lindley: Special Dispatch to *The World*, Jan. 2, 1929



### HAIL AND FAREWELL

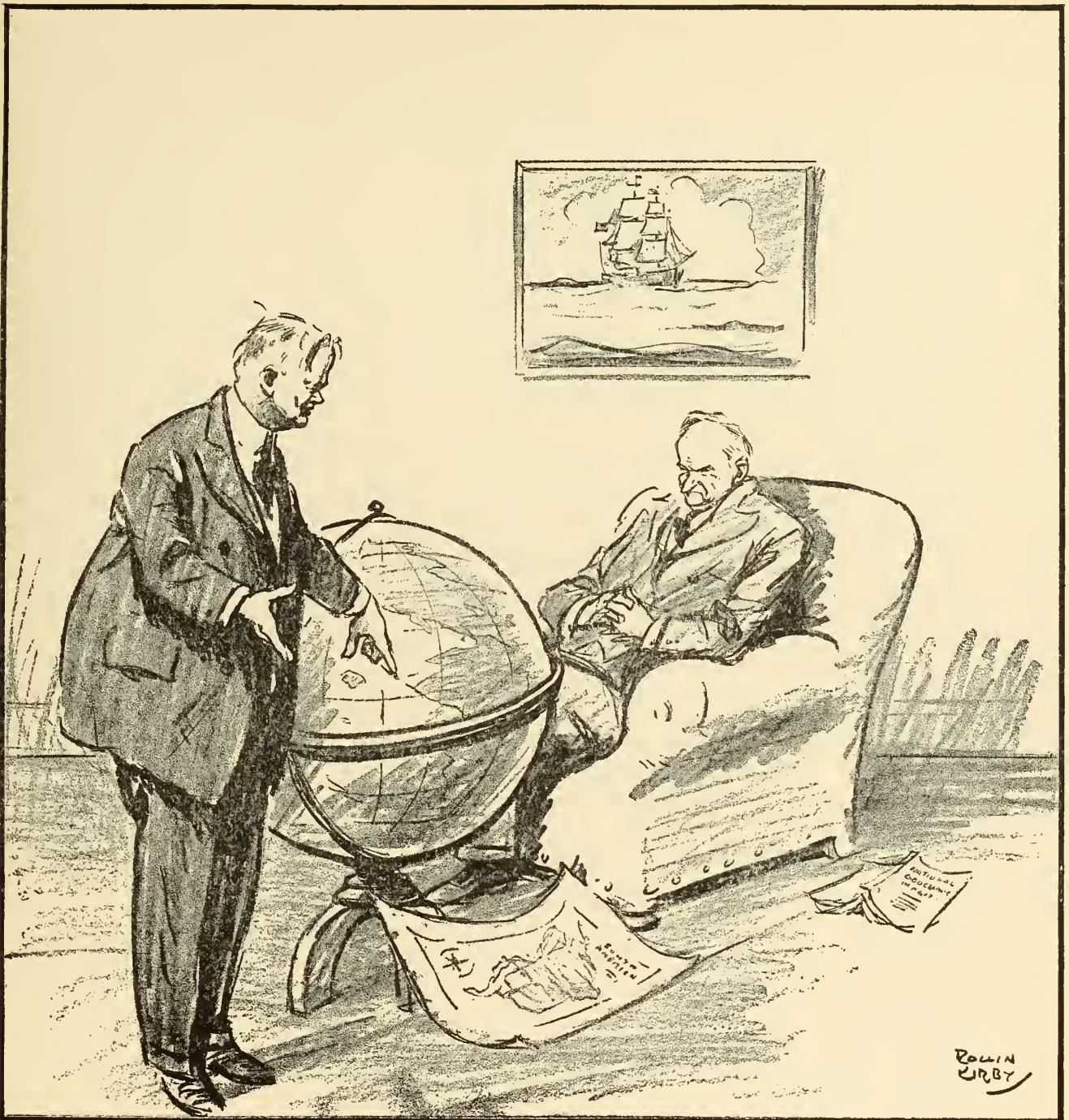
*December 31, 1928*

Washington, Jan. 6.—President-elect Hoover arrived in Washington this morning in a drizzling rain and without much excitement or ceremony. . . . The Hoover party arrived from Old Point Comfort, Va., where it had disembarked from the U. S. S. Utah at 8 A. M., in a special train, laden down with all manner of baggage. . . . The important traveler looks fine, says he feels that way, and except for the tan of the Southern seas he has traversed, there was no change in his appearance.

Washington, Jan. 7.—President-elect Hoover put in a solid eight-hour day today listening to recommendations of Cabinet candidates, learning there was no real chance to have a farm relief bill enacted during the present session of Congress, and therefore that an extra session would be held, and considering inauguration plans.

All this was after a talk with President Coolidge, about which the only tidings vouchsafed was that he reported on his good will tour of South America, and the President agreed it was a fine and successful journey.

Special Dispatch to *The World*, by  
Charles Michelson, Jan. 7 and 8



## TRAVELOGUE

*January 8, 1929*

John Blymyer will go on trial here to-morrow. . . . Touchy as York County seems to be about this matter of witchcraft . . . there seems to be no help for it now. For Blymyer's lawyer said tonight his client would not plead guilty nor claim insanity, but would defend himself in all likelihood on the facts in the case, and this means nothing less, it seems, than proving the witchcraft of the victim, which may not be so different after all.

Special to *The World*, Jan. 7  
(Dudley Nichols)

Jan. 8.—There was reason enough for him to have faith in witchcraft. His unfortunate father and mother, sad, poverty-stricken, unlettered people, believed in it heart and soul. . . . John had been powwowed for the "stummick fever" when a boy and had seen his father break an evil spell on the bony family horse by cutting a tuft of hair from its tail and burning it in the fireplace.

So the thinning, pining, fear-ridden son found out, by visiting powwows and reading his magic book, "The Long Lost Friend", that the witch who had hexed him was none other than an elderly farmer, Nelson Rehmeyer, himself said to have been a powwow of great power and authority, a man he had known for years. Rehmeyer had not only hexed John Blymyer but the Hess farm and family three miles from York, and the Hesses all believed him when he told them so.

He set out to break the hex by an im-memorial rite, the taking and burying of a witch knot (a lock of hair from the witch's head, to be buried eight feet underground); but when he confronted Rehmeyer, the strong man resisted.

When taken by the law two days later, he showed no resistance, and readily confessed his part . . . unquestionably he deems he was justified. . . .

The Commonwealth has finished its case against Blymyer . . . he has admitted no motive but money, for which the witch finders ransacked the victim's house afterwards. There is no such thing as hex in the Commonwealth's vocabulary. And thus have the powers of darkness been routed and the name of York kept fair.

*Ibid.*, Jan. 9

The following day Blymyer was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. Trial of his accomplices proceeded. John Curry, 14, also received a life sen-

tence. Wilbert Hess, 18, escaped with a conviction for second degree murder, carrying with it a sentence of ten to twenty years.

From the bound volumes in the Public Library, we cull at random two (all we have room for) more cases of *hexerei* during the decade. The vampire story was used as an advertisement by the producers of "Dracula", then enjoying a run on the New York stage.

Ellwood City, Pa., Dec. 22.—With tears streaming down her wrinkled face, Mrs. Augustino Tartarcio, called "the witch of Ellwood City", stood before Justice Ben G. Swick to-day and heard the trial, to determine in the minds of her fellow citizens in "Little Italy" whether she is leagued with evil spirits, postponed until January 3. . . .

Some time ago he (her accuser) was selling a little cross guaranteed to keep the possessor in good health and ward off evil. . . . Angered by his living at the expense of her neighbors, she says, she told them there was no charm in Cap-nano's wares . . . (and he) spread the story of the evil spirits that Mrs. Tartarcio conjured up at will. But those to whom she is as truly "a witch" as was ever one of the victims of Salem superstition 300 years ago, counter with specific instances of her power for harm.

*The World*, Dec. 23, 1920

Belief in the Vampire, most gruesome of ghosts, apparently still lives. Within the last ten days an effort seems to have been made to lay a vampire by the time-honored method of sinking a spike through the heart of his corpse.

On a lonely farm in a wild portion of Long Island, eight miles south of the village of Huntington, lies a small graveyard. . . . Here, in August, 1857 . . . they buried Francis Sands, a young farmer of the neighborhood. . . . The tract on which the cemetery lies was bought four years ago by Ernest A. Bigelow of New York. . . . Last Sunday Mr. Bigelow's son, Talmann Bigelow, and a friend, visited the farm. . . .

To their amazement they found the grave of Francis Sands had been recently opened. Fresh earth was piled on either side of the grave, and a hole three feet deep had been made. But what startled them most was that into the earth at the bottom of the hole, exactly where the heart of the dead man would be, had been driven a hardwood stake.

*The World*, Oct. 3, 1927



YORK, PA., 1929

*January 11, 1929*

Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, leader of the anti-Smith forces in the Democratic Party and Chairman of the Anti-Saloon League Legislative Committee at Washington, was disclosed yesterday as one of the principal customers of Kable & Co., the officers of which are now under indictment for using the mails to defraud.

*The World*, June 20, 1929

Washington, June 20.—Bishop James Cannon, Jr., issued a formal statement this afternoon denouncing as an intrusion upon his private affairs and as the work of "enemies" publication in the press that he had been one of the principal customers of Kable & Co.

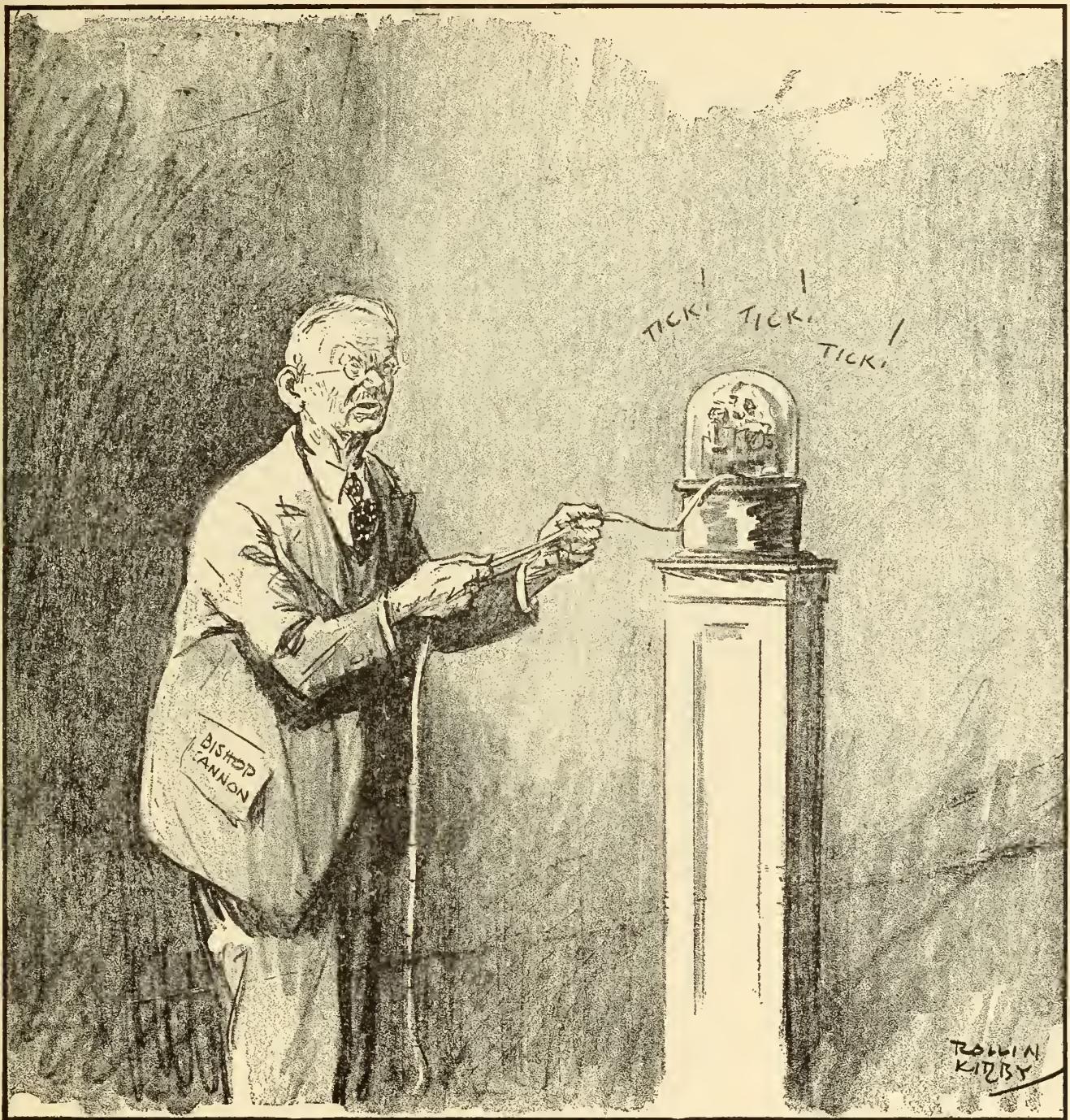
. . . . .

Senator Caraway (D., Ark.), a rock-ribbed dry, said to-day that he considered it "morally indefensible" for a churchman to be engaged in stock operations.

"It is to be regretted," said Caraway, "that Bishop Cannon should forget himself and become mixed up in stock gambling. . . . These acts of his will be used in the furtherance of a propaganda to discredit the movement" (the Noble Experiment) "with which he has been connected."

*Ibid.*, June 21

The case of Bishop Cannon, in its various ramifications, is not quite closed yet (Sept. 1931).



"ON THE PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN"

*June 21, 1929*

Boston, April 7.—H. L. Mencken, editor of the *American Mercury*, was acquitted in Municipal Court to-day of possessing and selling obscene literature.

. . . The arrest was made at the instance of the Rev. J. Frank Chase,\* Secretary of the New England Watch and Ward Society, which caused the suppressions of the April issue of the magazine because of an article entitled "Hatrack" dealing with moral conditions in a small Missouri Town.

*The World*, Apr. 8, 1926

Boston, March 11 (AP).—The Boston police, working with the Boston booksellers' committee and the District Attorney, have suppressed nine books within the past few weeks, according to the *Boston Herald*. The police allege the books contained "obscene, indecent or impure language" or tended to corrupt the morals of youth.

The books removed from the shelves of the local bookstore, the *Herald* says, are: "The Plastic Age," by Percy Marks; "The Rebel Bird," by Diana Patrick; "The Butcher Shop," by Jean Davanny; "The Ancient Hunger," by Edwin Granberry; "Antennae," by Herbert Fortner; "The Marriage Bed," by Ernest Paschal; "The Beadle," by Pauline Smith; "As It Was," by H. T.; and "The Hard Boiled Virgin," by Frances Newman.

The *Herald* says Michael Crowley, Superintendent of Police, believed the books to be unsuitable for youthful readers and children. "Not one of them serves a good purpose, and I do not believe the police are depriving the book readers of Boston of anything they should legitimately have."

*The World*, Mar. 12, 1927

Boston, April 12.—District Attorney William J. Foley to-day suppressed "Elmer Gantry," Sinclair Lewis's sensational novel attacking the ministry. . . . As a sequel to this action the Booksellers Committee to-morrow morning will deliver to the District Attorney's office fifty-seven other books which, in the opinion of critics, are no less frank than

"Elmer Gantry." Indications to-night are that the publishers . . . will be compelled to go into the fight.

*N. Y. Times*, April 13, 1927

Two more books have met official disapproval. They are "An American Tragedy," by Theodore Dreiser, and "Doomsday," by Warwick Deeping, both published by Alfred A. Knopf. . . . Superintendent Crowley turned them over to his vice squad, headed by Captain George A. Patterson, for official criticism. Captain Patterson reported that they contained "obscene language." Superintendent Crowley, after reading them endorsed this opinion and sent them to the District Attorney.

*Ibid.*, April 14

Upton Sinclair, author of "The Jungle," "The Grave Step," "The Brass Check" and other novels, left New York last evening for Boston to appear in defense of his latest book "Oil!", which was proscribed in that city on May 31. . . . Mr. Sinclair was much amused that Judge John Duff had picked out one page, made up largely of quotations from the "Song of Solomon," as tending to sully the minds of youth. . . . If the decision goes against him, Mr. Sinclair will emulate H. L. Mencken and arrange to sell a copy of "Oil!" on the Boston streets.

*Ibid.*, Jan. 8, 1928

See also special article by F. Lauriston Bullard, July 3, Second Section.

A number of well-known writers have united in a protest against Boston's action in banning Jim Tully's recently published book "Circus Parade," according to announcement yesterday of the Committee for the Suppression of Irresponsible Censorship of 24 Fifth Avenue. . . . Among the signers of the statement are William Allen White, Fanny Hurst, . . . Achmed Abdullah, Samuel Hopkins Adams, Walter Pritchard Eaton . . . John Erskine, . . . and Margaret Leach.

*Ibid.*, Aug. 16, 1928

Boston, Mass., May 3.—"Bad Girl," a new novel by Vina Delmar, has been barred in Boston, the Watch and Ward Society having set the stamp of its disapproval on the work.

*Ibid.*, May 4, 1928

The sensational German war book "All Quiet on the Western Front" will be issued for American perusal to-day, minus some of its stalwart words and starkly realistic episodes. This was disclosed yesterday in Boston by an official of Little, Brown & Co.

"The changes were made for two reasons. First, the book would be sent through the mail and we did not want to conflict with the Federal laws. Second, inasmuch as it was being published in Boston, we did not want to conflict with the Massachusetts book laws, which have been widely discussed recently and which are very stringent."

*Ibid.*, May 31, 1929

Boston, June 20 (AP).—Boston news stands were bereft of the current issue of Scribner's Magazine to-day as a result of action taken yesterday by Superintendent of Police Michael H. Crowley. Crowley said he considered the current chapter of a serial by Ernest Hemingway, "A Farewell to Arms," highly objectionable.

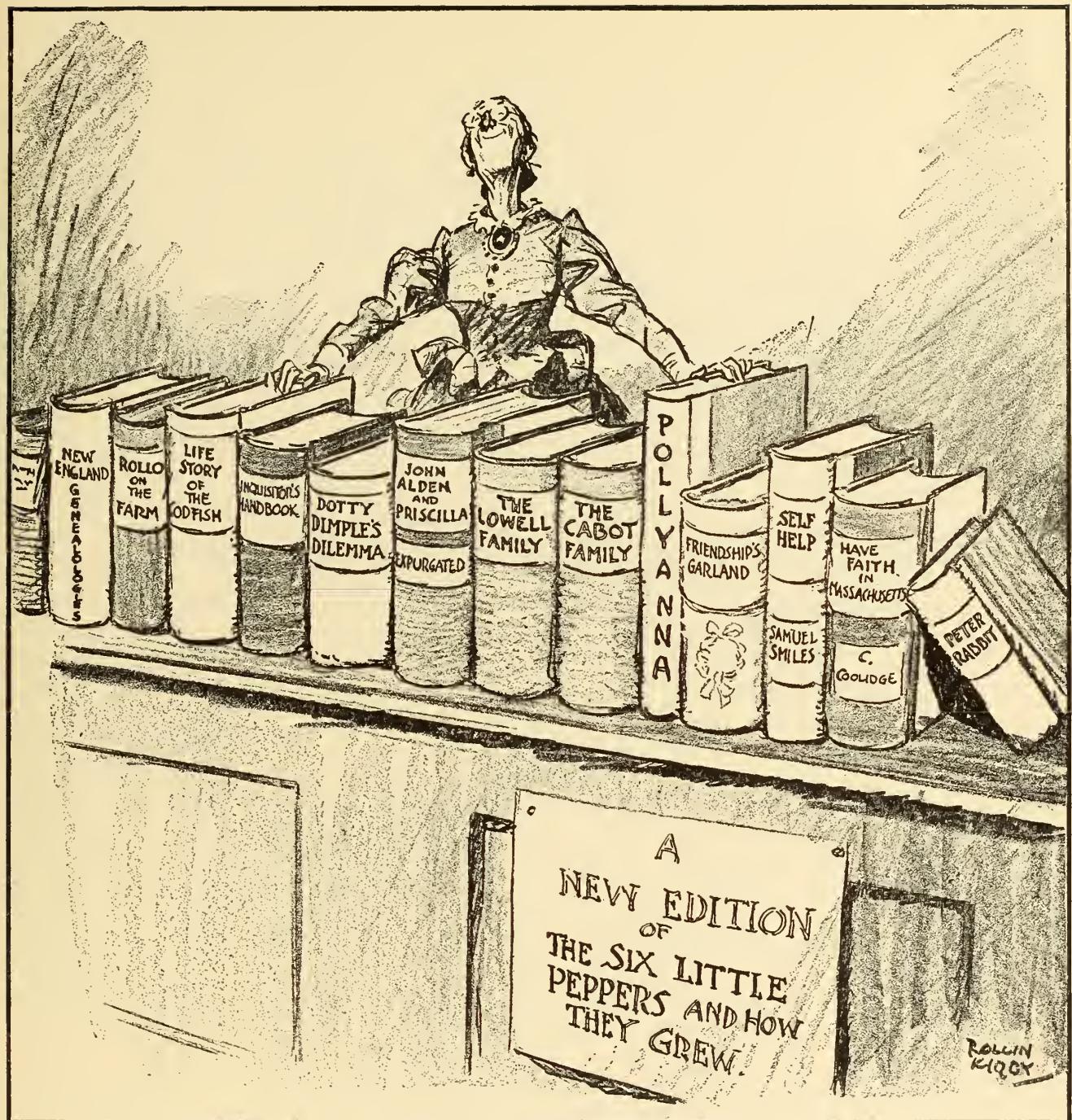
*The World*, June 21, 1929

Quincy, Mass., Sept. 27 (AP).—The committee of twenty-five local citizens which was to have judged the fitness of Eugene O'Neill's play "Strange Interlude" at its opening performance here next Monday will be unable to do so. All tickets for the first showing of the play have been sold and it appears that Mayor Thomas J. McGrath himself will have to decide whether the play will continue its scheduled run in this city.

Subsequent to the barring of "Strange Interlude" in Boston the Theatre Guild decided to stage the play here. Mayor McGrath said he would have a committee of citizens view the play.

*The N. Y. Times*, Sept. 28, 1929

\* The Rev. J. Frank Chase died in November of that year and was succeeded by the Rev. Chas. S. Bodwell. The student should be careful not to confuse him with Canon William Sheafe Chase of N. Y., who is memorable, among other things, for his attack on Mary Ware Dennett's book and his solicitude over the morals of Luis Ángel Firpo.



BOSTON

September 19, 1929

With its nerves frayed by a month of steady pounding, the stock market surrendered yesterday to the most determined bearish attack professional speculators have engineered in the last year. The drive attained its immediate objective in the last hour of trading when a thoroughly frightened public began dumping securities in disorganized rout.

The frenzied dealings of the afternoon climaxed a day of persistent liquidation, piling up losses staggering in the aggregate. Market valuations melted like butter in the hot sunshine under the flood of orders which converged upon the floor of the New York Stock Exchange by telegraph and telephone from every section of the country.

More than 1,000,000 shares of stock changed hands between 2 and 3 P. M., clogging the ticker service. . . . A representative list of thirty industrial issues closed with an average drop of 14.55 points.

Special Article by Lawrence Stern  
in *The World*, Oct. 4, 1929

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A steady stream of frightened selling poured into the stock market yesterday, depressing prices still further and piling up the heaviest volume of transactions of the last six months.

*Ibid.*, Oct. 5

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The first sharp break, followed by a general rally during the subsequent week. Then a decline set in, gently at first.



TAIL HOLT

*October 5, 1929*

Although feeling some of the lingering effects of the recent stock liquidations, the stock market went far yesterday towards re-establishment of normal trading conditions. . . . Obviously reflecting an oversold condition, as well as the first genuinely strong buying which the market has enjoyed in many weeks, the rally requires little comment. . . . Meanwhile speculative and investment sentiment has been vastly encouraged by the market's upturn, by reassuring news credited to official Washington, and by the frankly optimistic remarks of Charles E. Mitchell, Chairman of the National City Bank.

Lawrence Stern in *The World*, Oct. 23

The stock market crumbled and collapsed in the final hour of trading yesterday under the heaviest outburst of hysterical liquidation that Wall Street has experienced in many years. . . . The public was in a blue funk and its dizzy selling rush overwhelmed a not inconsiderable investment demand. . . . Not since . . . the outbreak of the World War have such scenes of disorder been enacted on its floor.

The reaction cut more than \$5,000,000,000 from the aggregate market valuation of securities listed on the vari-

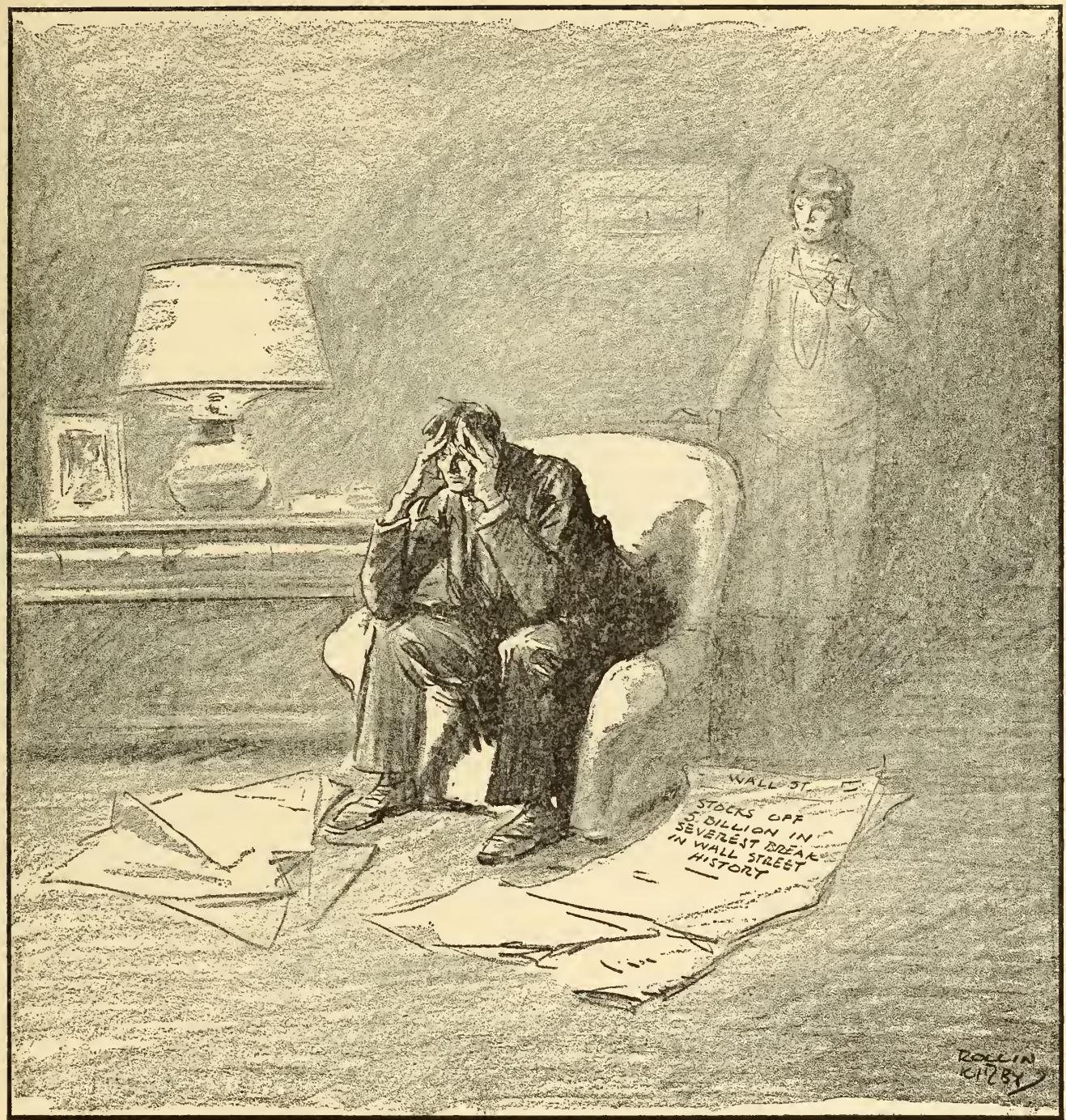
ous exchanges and spelled financial ruin' for countless thousands of small investors.

Lawrence Stern, front page article, Oct. 24

The stock markets of the country teetered on the brink of panic yesterday as a prosperous people, gone suddenly hysterical with fear, attempted simultaneously to sell a record-breaking volume of securities for whatever they would bring. . . . Into the frantic hands of a thousand brokers on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange poured the selling orders of the world. . . . At Chicago, Detroit, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and other cities the local disorder was duplicated on a smaller scale.

For the first time in Wall Street's history, a promptly publicized financial disaster attracted crowds rivalling those which flock to fires or scenes of sensational crime. . . . There was nothing to see. The story was being told in the cold arithmetic of dollars, visible only by quoted figures, meaningless to many, perhaps to the majority, but spelling the difference between poverty and comfort, happiness and despair to the thousands committed on margin.

*Ibid.*, Oct. 25



SOLD OUT

*October 25, 1929*

Washington, Dec. 27.—Prodded into action by the persistent nagging of the ultra dry element in Congress, President Hoover's Law Enforcement Commission has determined to make a preliminary report of its findings as soon as the stage is set in Congress for its reception.

Simultaneously the Department of Justice will ask Congress for substantial additional appropriations for enlargement of staffs of Federal Attorneys' offices in anticipation of the greater burden of work when the enforcement problem is handed over to that department by the Treasury.

Special Dispatch to *The World*  
(William C. Murphy, Jr.)

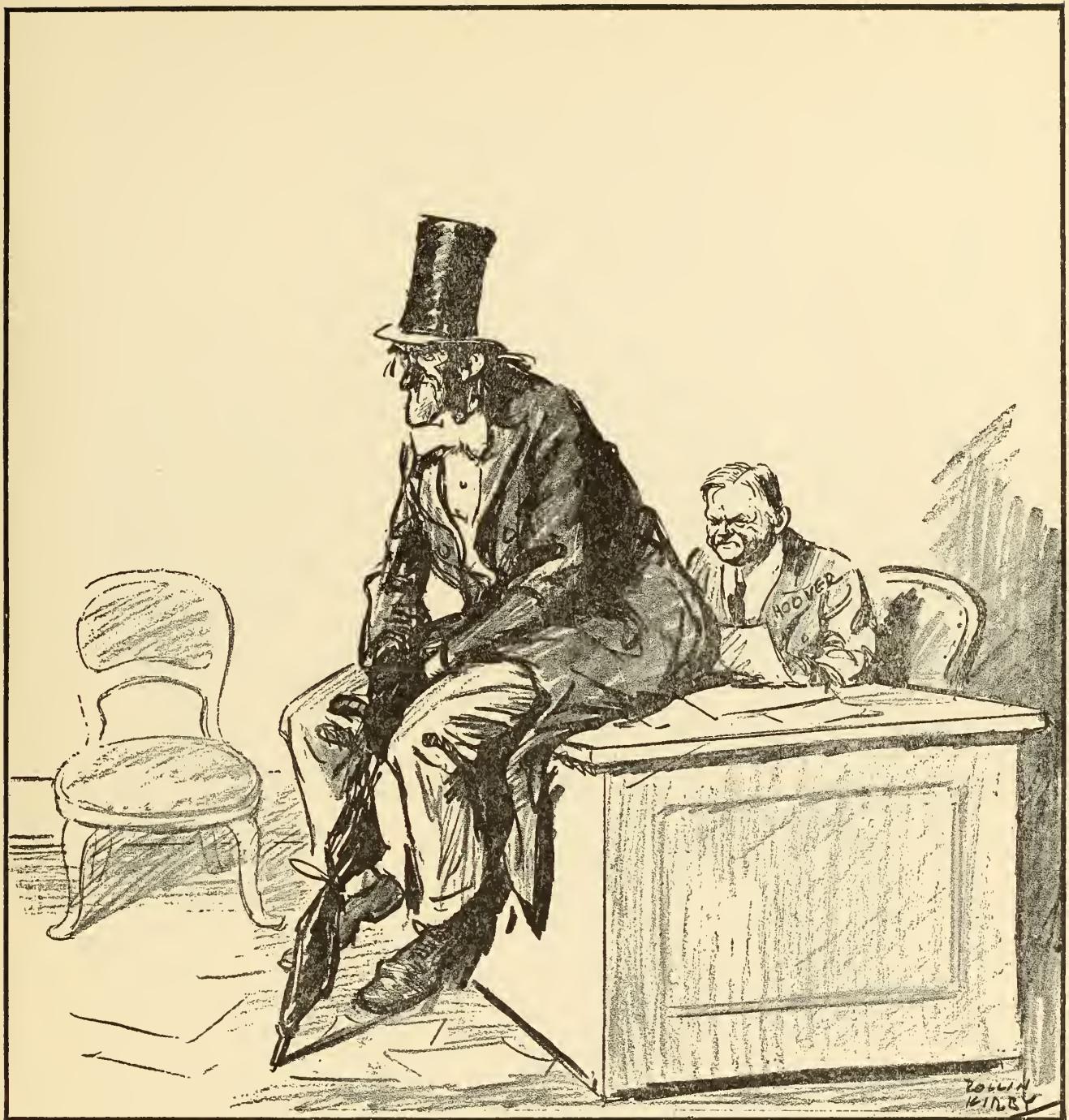
Washington, Dec. 28.—The Prohibition furore, occasioned by dissensions in the dry ranks over the question whether the Hoover Administration is making a sincere effort to enforce the law, continued with renewed fury to-day.

While two dry Administration Senators issued appeals to "stand by the President", in the hope of stilling the chorus of criticism, Senator Borah (R., Idaho) returned to his charge that the enforcement personnel is not trying to make the law effective.

He said that open saloons are running without molestation throughout the country, and that the alcohol permit is a scandal.

Special Dispatch to *The World*  
(From *The World's Bureau*)  
Dec. 29, 1929.

Ed. Note: Remove the President's name from this item, and ask the average citizen to guess what year in the decade it was printed.



"DON'T MIND ME, GO RIGHT ON WORKING"

*December 30, 1929*

Washington, Jan. 1.—The national capital to-day was assured by Senator Jones (R., Wash.), of five-and-ten law\* fame, that President Hoover's Law Enforcement Commission does not plan to consider the wisdom or unwisdom of the Eighteenth Amendment.

\* \* \* \* \*

"I have conferred with several members of the commission," said Jones. "I am glad to learn that the commission is unanimous that the wisdom or unwisdom of the Eighteenth Amendment is not involved in their work: that it's a part of the Constitution and that the function of the commission is to devise the best means possible for its enforcement."

\* \* \* \* \*

"Some members of the commission think that the Prohibition phase of their work can be done within three or four months, and all whom I have seen agree it can be completed by July 1 at the latest. This should be done. . . . I want to say now that if more money is sought, a clear and convincing showing of its needs will have to be made before such money is provided."

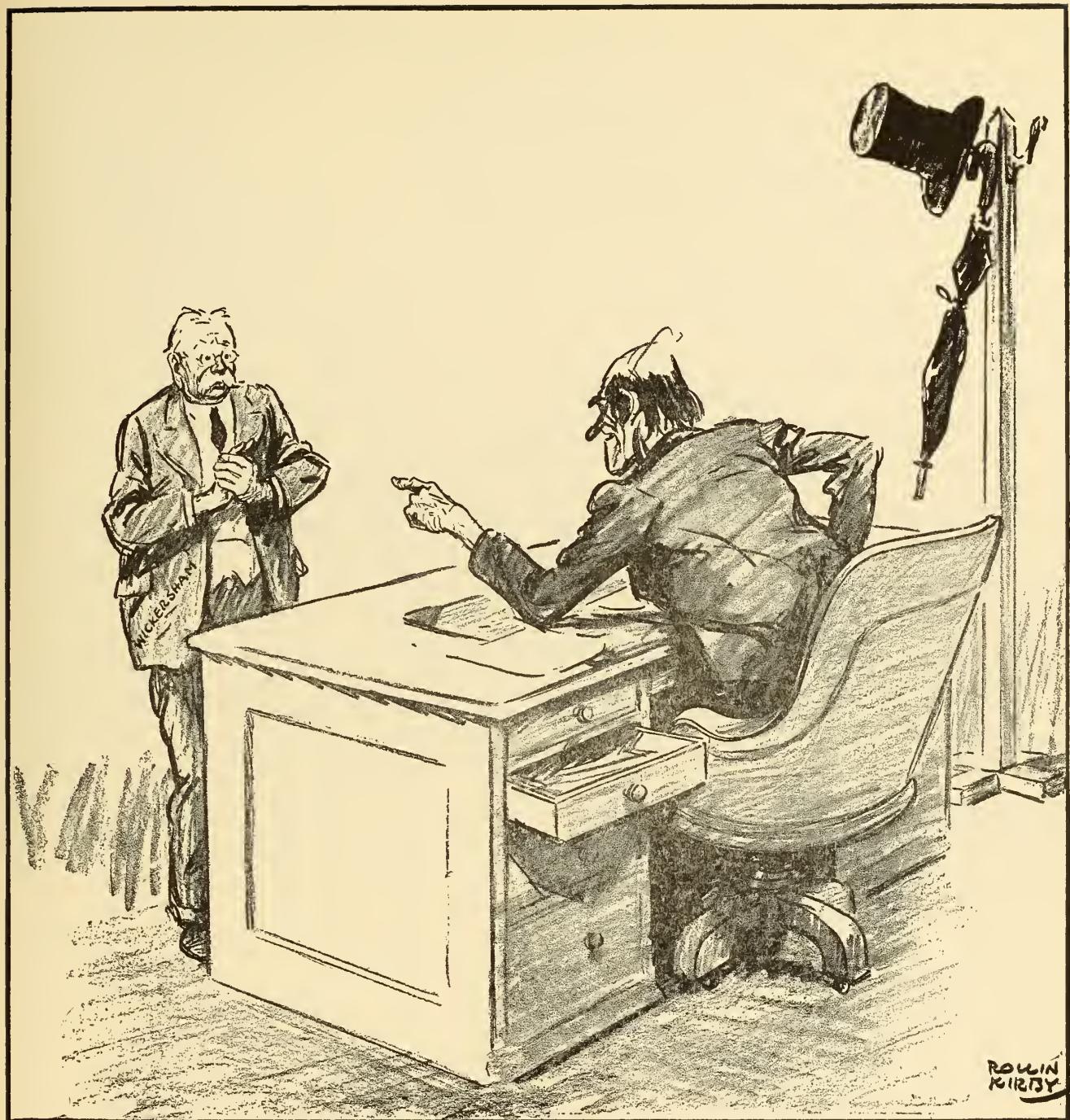
Jones is slated to become Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee as soon as Congress reassembles, and thus will be in a position to exert a powerful influence upon the granting or withholding of further funds for the commission.

\* \* \* \* \*

"In my judgment" (Jones declared) "if the commission can devise a method by which punishment for law violations can be made more swift and sure, it will fully have justified its creation."

Special Dispatch to *The World*  
(From *The World's* Bureau)

\* Senator Jones (appropriately named Wesley) was the sponsor of the bill making the maximum penalty for prohibition violations \$10,000 or five years in jail or both. It was passed by the Senate Feb. 19, 1929, and by the House in time to be signed by President Coolidge.



"NOW SEE HERE, YOUNG MAN, I WANT A SCIENTIFIC REPORT  
REACHING MY CONCLUSIONS, AND I WANT IT BY JULY 1ST."

*January 3, 1930*

Washington, Jan. 29.—For the first time since the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect, a Congressional committee today consented to hold hearings on measures seeking the outright repeal or modification of the prohibition laws.

Feb. 12 was fixed by the House Judiciary Committee for starting hearings on seven measures introduced at this session. They include the La Guardia resolution for the restoration of States' rights in the control of liquor, the Cochran resolution to repeal the amendment entirely and the Cochran resolution to exempt 3 per cent beer and light wines from the operations of the Volstead Act, the Sabath, Clancy and Igoe resolutions for absolute repeal and the resolution of Mrs. Norton of New Jersey calling for a referendum on the Eighteenth Amendment.

N. Y. Times, Jan. 30, 1930

Washington, Feb. 13 (AP).—The wariness of the seller to-day blocked efforts of the government to test whether the buyer of liquor is guilty of violating the prohibition laws. With a man in court whom they described as having been arrested after coming from a speakeasy with half a pint of gin in his pocket, detectives cast about in vain for a person who would admit selling it to him. . . . The case against Mr. Carley had been regarded by Federal authorities as one which would determine whether they would be able to proceed under the present prohibition laws against buyers of liquor. . . . A bill had been introduced by Senator Sheppard of Texas, Democrat, of Texas, designed to make the buyer equally guilty with the seller, and Mr. Lowman had expressed belief that if the charges against Mr. Carley had been sustained, the Sheppard Amendment would have been unnecessary. District of Columbia officials said to-night, however, they intended to cast about for another buyer to test the law. They expressed a determination next time to have a seller who would admit vending the liquor.

Ibid., Feb. 14

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 19.—Letters which William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, sent to President Hoover and to George W. Wickersham, chairman of the National Law Observance and Enforcement Commission, were made public today.

President Green asked modification of the Volstead Act to permit the manufacture of beer as an economic and temperance measure.

Ibid., Feb. 20

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 12.—The Boston convention of the American Federation of Labor on Oct. 6 will be asked to adopt a strongly worded resolution favoring modification of the Volstead Act to permit the manufacture and sale of beer with 2.75 per cent alcoholic content, it was learned today, following the final session here of the Executive Council of the Federation.

. . . . .

The grounds on which the appeal for modification will be made to labor's parliament in its Boston session will be economic. An exhaustive section of the Executive Council's report will go into the effect that modification of the Volstead Act would have on the unemployment situation.

Ibid., Sept. 13

Washington, Jan. 9.—Prohibition enforcement officials, satisfied that their efforts to cut down the diversion of legal alcohol to bootleg use are proving successful, have turned their attention to checking the wholesale illicit manufacture of alcohol from corn sugar, Assistant Secretary Lowman said to-day.

A report by Prohibition Commissioner Doran indicated the concern officials are showing over the rise of this method of flouting the dry laws, declaring that of 3,864 stills seized during the last year in the Northeastern States 3,430 were of the type manufacturing alcohol of the best grade from corn sugar. . . .

The plants used for the production of alcohol from corn sugar, he asserted, were generally of the most modern type,

constructed by expert chemists, some of them being capable of producing from 500 to 2,000 gallons of alcohol daily.

"Such plants in some cases were larger than plants producing alcohol legally," he asserted. "If the operators can escape arrest for three months, it is possible for them to pay for the plant and pocket a comfortable profit."

Dr. Doran said that 6,000,000 pounds of corn sugar were seized in connection with the seizure of such stills last year and that agents had seized a distillery near Cincinnati a year ago which had consumed seventy-nine cars of corn sugar in three months or a total of almost 4,000,000 pounds.

Ibid., Jan. 10

Atlanta, Ga., April 8.—The American Chemical Society formally registered the judgment of the chemical industry of the United States here today that the source of bootleg alcohol is now corn, and voted to so inform Congress. The analysis was made by a special committee on industrial alcohol. . . .

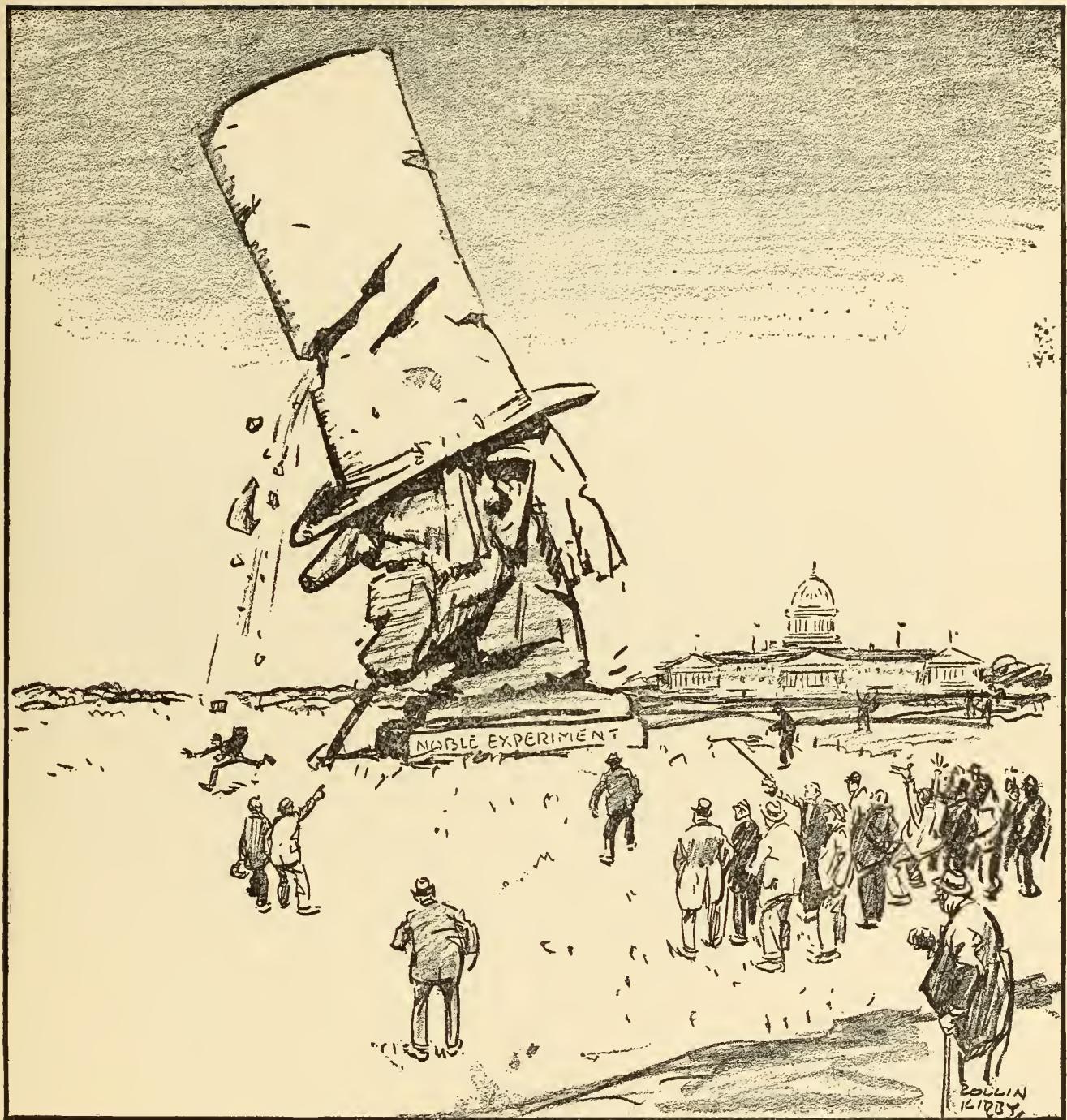
"Industrial alcohol, which is necessary to the success of our chemical industries, has been made a scapegoat on all sides. It has been a political football. . . . The diversion and cleaning of denatured alcohol, however, has become increasingly difficult and expensive, and the amount so diverted is an unimportant part of the supply of bootleg liquor, nearly all of which comes from cheaper sources more easily worked."

Ibid., Apr. 9

Major Maurice Campbell, Prohibition Administrator in the New York area for the last three years, stepped out of office yesterday, declaring himself a convert to repeal of the eighteenth amendment, and charging insincerity on the part of certain Treasury officials in the enforcement of the Prohibition law.

N. Y. Herald Tribune, July 1

As this volume goes to press, the first number of Major Campbell's new magazine, *Repeal*, has just appeared on the newsstands.



THE LEANING TOWER SHOWS SIGNS OF COLLAPSE

*May 28, 1930*

We need more faith in ourselves. Largely because of some decline in trade we have set about finding fault with nearly everybody and everything. . . . My countrymen, it is time to stop criticising and quarreling and begin sympathizing and helping!

Keynote article, July 1, 1930

EDITORIAL COMMENT REPRINTED IN THE  
HERALD TRIBUNE, JULY 2.

No other President ever did anything quite like this. . . . He is to be, for an indefinite time, a sort of daily oracle.

It would be a churlish newspaper that did not welcome Mr. Coolidge's joining the press. . . . It is a real tribute which he pays to the flying sheets of the daily press to choose them as the medium for addressing his fellow countrymen. He is a distinct accession to the Fourth Estate.

*N. Y. Times*

We have been wondering whether the promised daily newspaper articles would be most like the humorous paragraphing of Will Rogers, lengthy discussions of Heywood Broun, or the lay sermons of the late Dr. Frank Crane. If we are to judge by the first one. . . . they should be very like himself—thoughtful, moderate, with no small hitch and touching broadly on matters of general concern.

*Hartford Times*

Calvin Coolidge speaks out of the real thought of the people at a time when the propagandist's jingoes and seekers of momentary notice would raise the smoke screens and cry the alarms.

*Oakland (Calif.) Tribune*

It is fortunate for the people of this country that the former President selected the daily newspaper as the field of his activity. It would have been a real loss to them had they been deprived of the sound judgment and sage counsel of the former President, who has demonstrated a remarkable faculty for catching the spirit of the American people and understanding their mind and moods.

*Louisville (Ky.) Herald-Post*

\* CHARACTERISTIC UTTERANCES

If those who are working and have the means would pay all their retail merchandise bills and in addition purchase what they need and can afford, a healthy commerce would quickly be created.

*July 3, 1930*

After a session of about fifteen months the Congress has finally adjourned.

It will be subject to considerable criticism which will be largely useless. With the direct primaries in most states and the popular election of Senators, the present perversion of legislation is unavoidable. But Congress has much of accomplishment.

*July 5*

While our tourists will find many things to admire and some to emulate, a careful investigation will convince them that the general condition of the people of their own country is unsurpassed. . . . Those who do not (return content) will not be of great consequence.

*July 7*

The vacation season has come again. . . . If we are to do work of the highest excellence our periods of high activity must be followed by periods of rest.

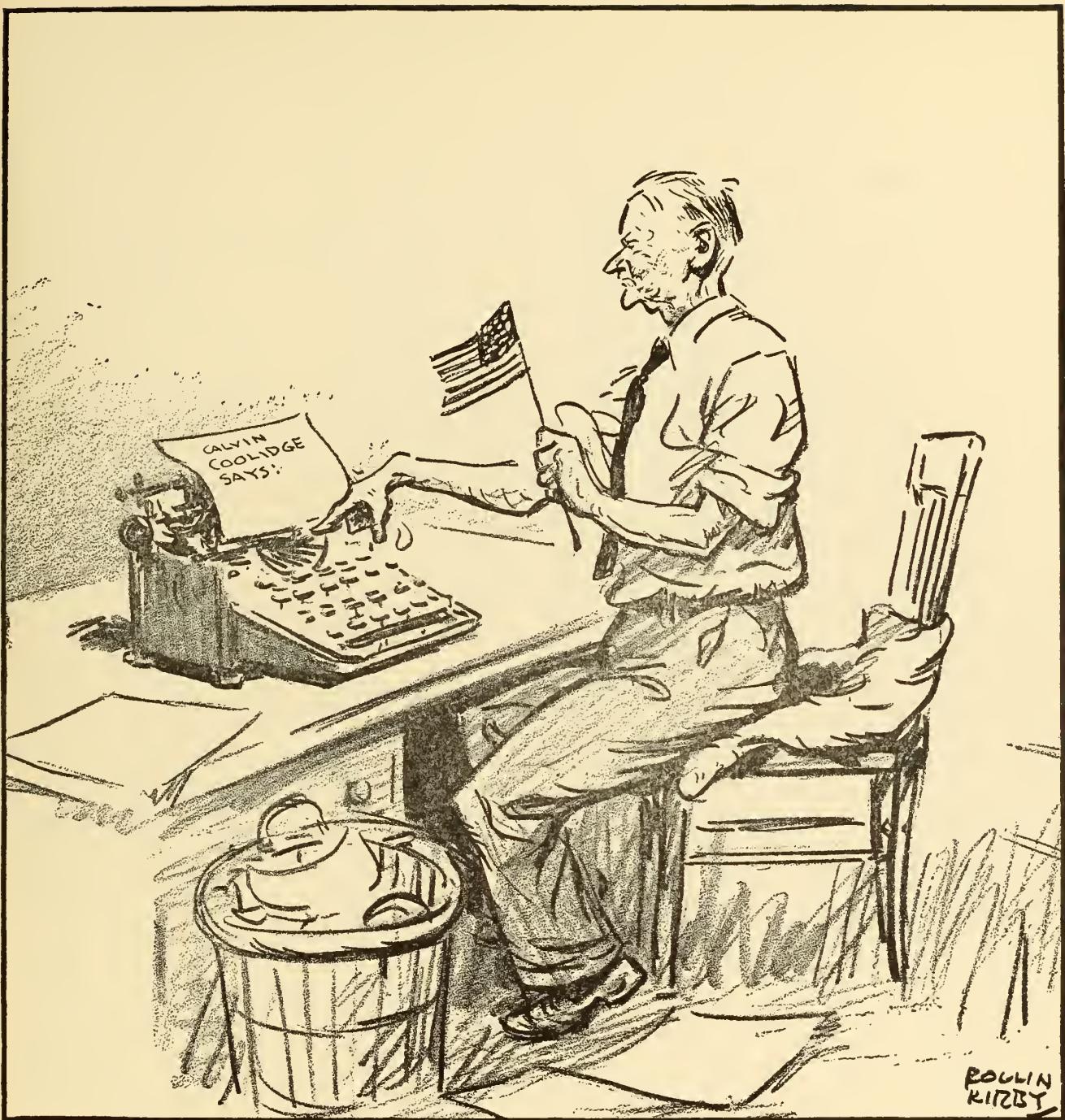
*July 26*

Like many other seeming difficulties, it will be solved by everybody patiently doing what the Constitution directs.

*June 11, 1931*

Mr. Coolidge's articles ran for exactly a year, it was then announced that he would take a vacation till October 1.

\* His first month's work was wittily summarized in "Cluckings of Calvin", by Herbert Fordham, in *The Nation* for Sept. 10, 1930.



"THE FOURTH ESTATE"

*July 27, 1930*

Washington, Oct. 25.—Reports of campaign expenditures by the Anti-Saloon League, the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, and the Democratic Congressional Committee were filed to-day with the clerk of House of Representatives. . . . The campaign committee of the Anti-Saloon League reported receipts from Jan. 1 to Oct. 22 of \$5,705 and expenditures during the same period of \$3,915. The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment reported receipts from Jan. 1 to Oct. 21 of \$647,564. . . .

*New York Times*, Oct. 26

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Receipts of the Anti-Saloon League for the same period in 1928 were \$56,299, and these of the A. A. P. A., \$316,487.



THE ECONOMIC DEPRESSION HITS A NOBLE EXPERIMENT

October 27, 1930

ROLLIN  
KIRBY

"The amount of unemployment is, in proportion to the number of workers, considerably less than one-half (possibly only one-third) of that which resulted from the crashes of 1907-08 and 1920-22, at this period of the situation. . . . All the evidences indicate that the worst effects of the crash upon employment will have been passed during the next sixty days. . . ."

Statement of the President, Mar. 7, 1930

The National Unemployment League made public yesterday a statement, appealing for relief to President Hoover and Congress. . . . The appeal points out that at the time of the President's Conference on Unemployment in 1921 it was believed generally that the nation "would never again be found unprepared should another period of industrial depression come upon us; yet we are today unprepared to cope with the present crisis even as we were in 1914-15 and 1921-22 . . . the situation has grown steadily worse in the months since the Wall Street collapse and the holding of these conferences . . ." (of business leaders called by the President in Washington).

New York Times, April 20, 1930

Business is on the upswing and wages

are holding firm, according to nationwide survey presented to the National Association of Manufacturers. . . .

"A summary of the general averages of the replies to the questionnaire gives the following:

"Present trade was reported excellent by 2 per cent, good by 15 per cent, fair by 47, with 30 per cent pronouncing it poor.

"Prospects for Winter were considered excellent by 2 per cent, good by 18 per cent, fair by 59, and poorly by the remainder.

"Better business than last Fall was noted by 5 per cent, worse by 80 per cent, unchanged by 14 per cent.

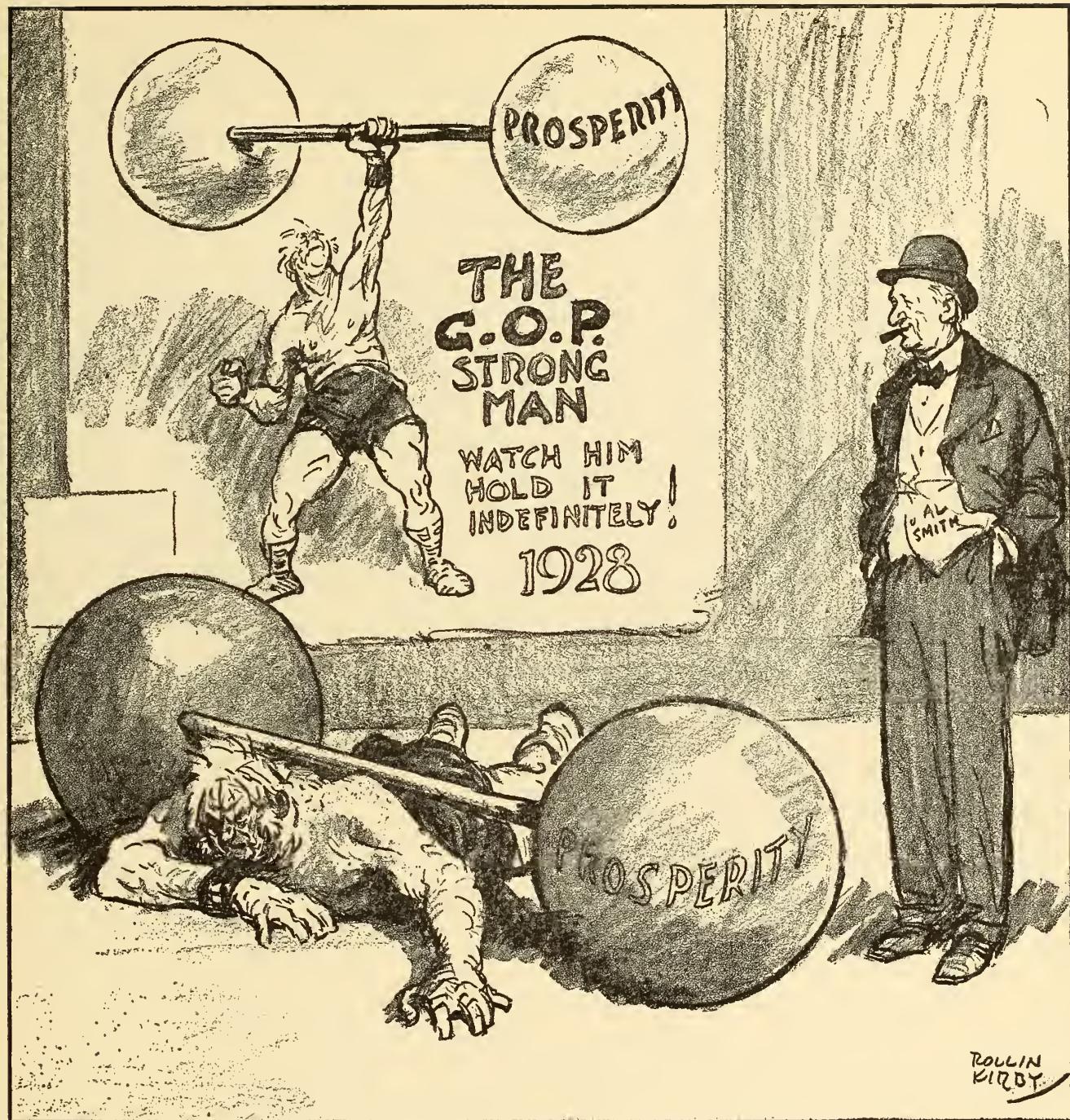
"A decrease in employment over last Fall was reported by 68 per cent, with 29 per cent reporting no change, and 3 per cent an increase."

*Ibid.*, Oct. 7, 1930.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Prosperity is no idle expression. It is a job for every worker; it is the safety and safeguard of every business and every home. A continuation of the policies of the Republican Party is fundamentally necessary to the further advancement of this progress and the building up of this prosperity."

From the address of President Hoover, Oct. 23, 1928, as quoted above on page 96



SAD ACCIDENT TO A POLITICAL SANDOW

*October 29, 1930*

Washington, Nov. 21.—The sale of grape concentrate . . . is a serious blow to prohibition, Dr. Clarence True Wilson, general secretary of the Methodist Board of Temperance, declared to-day. . . . The manufacture and sale of a grape product which becomes actual wine after fermentation, Dr. Wilson declared, is an experiment "more dangerous to the success of prohibition than any evolved since the Eighteenth Amendment became effective. . . . If it can be proved that this can be done legally," he said, "it only shows that there is need for another amendment to the Volstead Act. While it may be within the letter of the law, it violates the intent of prohibition. As I see it, it represents a frank betrayal of all that temperance workers have sought to bring about."

"We were so used to leaving everything to Mrs. Willebrandt, who represented our side for years, that our eyes were not opened to the fact that she is now attorney for the grape-growing industry of California," he added. "We were asleep at the switch while this thing got started."

*N. Y. Times*, Nov. 22, 1930

"We had an idea," he added, "that anything that Mrs. Willebrandt did would be about right. Evidently she was working for her clients and not for us."

The Fruit Industries (Inc.) was organized to handle the output of the California fruit co-operatives after the Federal Farm Board had approved a loan of \$16,000,000 to a growers' organization united in a grape control board.

*The World*, same date

See "Mabel Pulls the Bung," by Wayne Card, in *Vanity Fair* for August, 1931.

1931

Washington, Aug. 7.—In a bitter attack on official approval of the sale of wine bricks and grape concentrates the Methodist Board of Prohibition, Temperance and Public Morals today charged that the United States government was financing and participating in large scale bootlegging.

The allegation is a reprint from a recent article in the Adult Bible Class Monthly, and it will be republished in The Voice, a monthly Methodist publication with circulation among 10,000 ministers and church leaders.

Besides assailing Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, counsel for Fruit Industries, Ltd., as an angel fallen from the prohibitionists' paradise the article reveals that she and other Californians connected with this concern tried to obtain a monopoly in the distribution of wine tonics having only 22 per cent of solids.

Although prohibition officials refused to give the monopolistic control frankly demanded by the former Joan of Arc of the Drys, they reduced the requirement of solids from 30 to 22 per cent for limited distribution of wine tonics.

The article exonerates President Hoover of the official evasion it alleges against his California friends connected with Fruit Industries.

"In order that there should be no misunderstanding," the indictment continues, "it should be made clear that the Farm Board is a bureau directly responsible to Congress and not to the President, who consequently can only advise as to its policies."

But for Mrs. Willebrandt, who mobilized the Methodists against Al Smith in the 1928 Presidential campaign, the article has nothing but mean words.

By Ray Tucker, *World-Telegram* Staff Correspondent

Aug. 8, 1931

"For two years," the article says, "The Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals has watched with great apprehension the development of a flank attack upon the very citadel of prohibition. The United States government itself, by loans of the Farm Board, has directly fostered the development of a nationwide industry in partially manufactured wines, and this development has now reached the point where agents of Fruit Industries, Ltd., dealers in Vine-Glo, are going from house to house urging the mothers of children to purchase wine-grapejuice in five, ten, or twenty-five-gallon kegs. Unmolested, this juice becomes a highly intoxicating wine within a few weeks."

"It is supplied in eight wine flavors, port, claret, Virginia Dare, tokay, muscatel, riesling, burgundy and sauterne, and, to quote advertising, 'carries an absolute guarantee of satisfaction or the purchase price will be refunded.'

"There need be no controversy as to what is being done. The 'grape juice' delivered to the housewife may not be intoxicating—when delivered. It inevitably becomes intoxicating. It is intended that it shall become intoxicating."

"Through its loans in promotion of this traffic, the government participates in the systematic and effective evasion of the spirit and intent of the national prohibition amendment. It is an anomalous situation. With one hand, the government brings to the home where little children gather around the table, wines containing as much as 12 per cent of alcohol, highly intoxicating and degenerative. With the other hand it points to the Eighteenth Amendment, forbidding traffic in intoxicating liquors."

"It is disconcerting that Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, until recently Assistant Attorney General of the United States, a woman whose eloquent voice has been raised in Methodist conferences and in the councils of dry leaders, is the able and energetic attorney of Fruit Industries, Ltd. She it is through whom the government has been won to this benevolent attitude toward a traffic so inimical to temperance. She it is who has convinced the government that this traffic is not in fact in violation of the terms of the Volstead Act. She it is whose high standing with the devoted temperance people of the United States may have convinced the government that this arrangement would not be subjected to the criticism of 'dry' groups."

"Mrs. Willebrandt is not an officer of this corporation; she is its attorney. The worst criminal is entitled to advice of counsel, but it is a sad, indeed a distressing thing that in the very nature of the case, Fruit Industries, Ltd., may have felt that it was buying not only advice of counsel but influence with government and assurance of 'dry' acquiescence."

*The article in question (written by Deets Pickett), as quoted in the N. Y. Herald Tribune, Aug. 8.*



THE LOST SHEEP

December 10, 1930

### THE SMOTHERING OF THE REPORT

By a coincidence so ingenious that it might almost have been planned in advance the Wickersham report was published in such a way as to misrepresent it. The coincidence, as we shall continue politely to call it, depended upon the mechanics of news distribution in the United States. On Monday about noon the papers of the country received by telegraph the official "summary" of the report. This "summary" was so arranged as to blazon forth three half truths—namely, that the commission is opposed to repeal, to the governmental sale of liquor and to modification for light wines and beer.

By another coincidence the fictitious dryness of the "summary" was emphasized further by the President's message of transmittal. Had the thing been planned that way the President could not have done more to smother the prompt realization by the rural and small-town newspaper readers that his commission had condemned prohibition. Thus we have two coinciding coincidences, a false summary and a false presidential message, both timed by coincidence, to hide what the report contains. If the country had not repeatedly been assured that this administration is devoted to the principle of fact-finding, these coincidences would have to be de-

scribed as a manipulation of public opinion for purposes of propaganda.

From the leading editorial in *The World*, January 23

The commission, by a large majority, does not favor the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment as a method of cure for the inherent abuses of the liquor traffic.

I am in accord with this view.

I am in unity with the spirit of the report in seeking constructive steps to advance the national ideal of eradication of the social and economic and political evils of this traffic, to preserve the gains which have been made, and to eliminate the abuses which exist, at the same time facing with an open mind the difficulties which have arisen under this experiment.

I do, however, see serious objections to, and therefore must not be understood as recommending, the commission's proposed revision of the Eighteenth Amendment which is suggested by them for possible consideration at some future time if the continued effort at enforcement should not prove successful. My own duty and that of all executive officials is clear—to enforce the law with all the means at our disposal without equivocation or reservation.

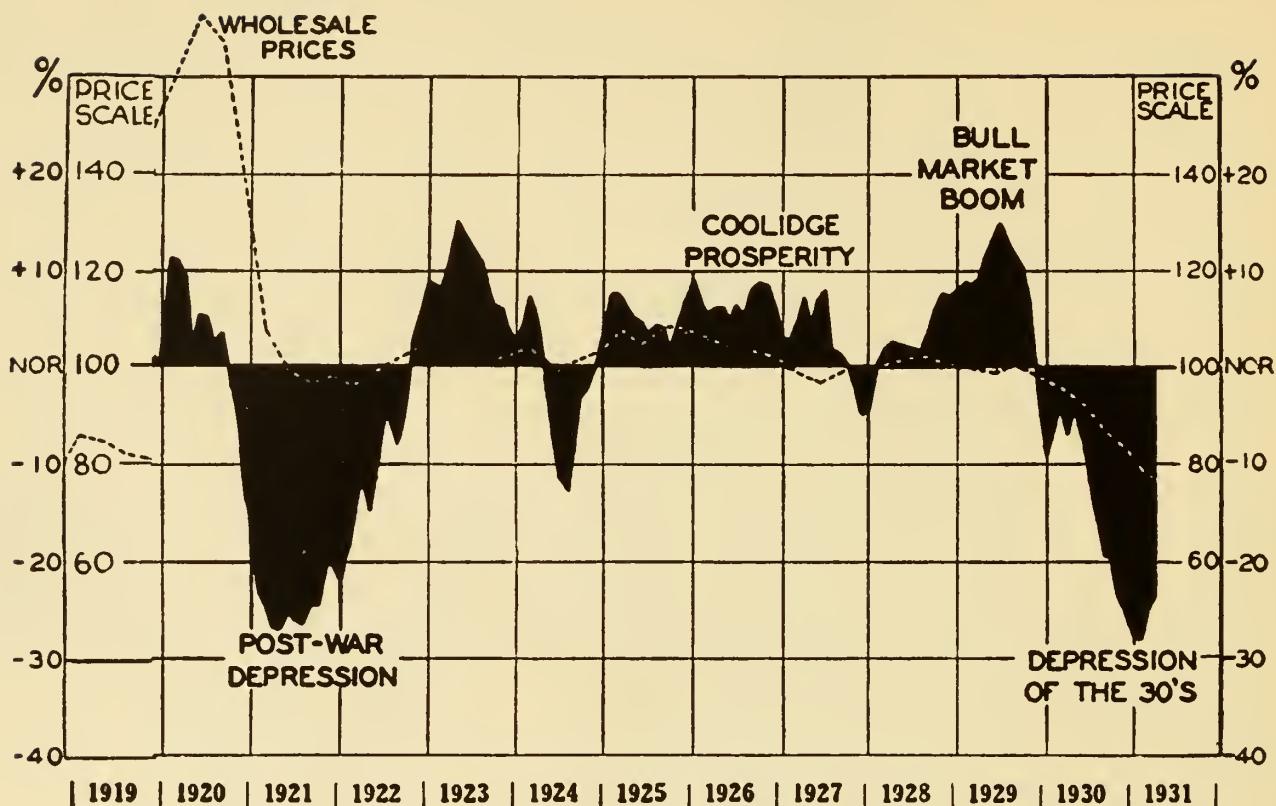
From the text of the President's message transmitting the Wickersham Commission's report to Congress, January 20.



HOSANNAH!

*January 23, 1931*

From "Normalcy" to "Temporary Readjustment"



From AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY SINCE 1864 ("Depressions never last"), by Col. Leonard P. Ayres, reproduced by permission of Col. Ayres and the Cleveland Trust Co. The index is computed so that the average for 1929 equals 100. Though a chart of business activity, especially in basic industries, rather than a stock market graph, the latter would be found very closely related to it at vital points.

"Thus far our national response has been to stand pat in all such matters, and to believe that in sixty days, ninety days, or six months, the dove would return with the olive branch, the flood would recede and business would go on as usual. In anticipation of this happy event the stock market has now, I believe, indulged in five separate little bull movements, and it would be cruel to recall the number of times our authorized prophets have announced that the turn was at hand."

From "Magical Prosperity", the first of Walter Lippmann's "*To-day and To-morrow*" articles.

*New York Herald Tribune*, Sept. 8, 1931

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"PLEASE GO AWAY"

*October 3, 1930*

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